THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
D. D. BRIGHAM..........Editor
N. D. THOMPSON..........Business Manager
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.......... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).......... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,).......... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1866. NO. 75.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
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CITY ITEMS.

Bargains for All
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Waverly Magazine,
Chimney Corner, Literary Album, New York Ledger, Flag of Our Union, and all the late publications, at J. Linenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best assortment of Pure Wines for medicinal purposes.

Independent
One quarter second stop watches, at C. C. Algeo's, 22 Fifth street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best Table Oil in the city.

Notice.
Prof L. Oldshue, M. D., has concluded his course of Lectures on Urino-Pathology in the "Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery," and returned to his practice in Pittsburgh, where his business has been promptly resumed. Persons living at a distance can send to him as usual.
Office and Residence, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Parlors Wanted.
A physician is desirous of obtaining the use of a well furnished front and back parlors, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. Address M. D., Postoffice Box 646.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for all genuine Patent Medicines, at the lowest rates.

Frodsham Watches,
At C. C. Algeo's, 22 Fifth street.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Winter Term opens December 6. Apply immediately.

House and Lot at Auction.
The comfortable Brick Dwelling House of six rooms, with all conveniences, No. 53 Webster street, Second ward, Allegheny, will be peremptorily sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

James Onslow.
Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of these virtuous cities had better see him ere he "lights out." He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

Ladies' Furs.
The finest assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Furs in this country may now be seen at the first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. The reputation that this house has for many years maintained as a first class fashionable Ladies' Fur House, also the extensive stock, the low price at which this establishment has always sold all grades of goods, from the cheapest to the finest sets, should induce all who want anything in the Fur line to call at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, before purchasing elsewhere.

Paper Sacks for the Million.
Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street, (near the Union Railway Depot), manufacture the best paper and cotton sacks for putting up wheat and buckwheat flour in small bulk, that ever were introduced into this market. In proof of this fact we need only mention that many of the principal millers in this part of the country have decided upon using these sacks for the future in preference to those of any other make. Godfrey & Clark's sacks are made of better material than any of their rivals can afford to use. They are more durable sacks, and will stand almost any amount of handling. They are sold at the same price charged by the Eastern manufacturers, *less the cost and delays of freight*—an important consideration in these times. Call and examine these sacks, and be convinced of their superiority.

This is Your Opportunity.
Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street, has received new invoices of rare and desirable Housefurnishing Goods of every description, which cannot be had at any other establishment in Pittsburgh. Also, a splendid new stock of fine China Table Ware, Queensware, Glassware, and Silver ware, for the table, and for toilette purposes. Mr. Breed invites especial attention to his stock of elegant Parian Marble Vases, statuary, parlor and toilette ornaments, magnificent French Dinner sets, very rarely equalled. Every variety of Brittania ware, fine Table Cutlery. The stock in this establishment has been purchased by the proprietor with great care. Every article is warranted, and in the matter of price no other China Warehouse in the city can offer such exceedingly liberal inducements. Elegant presents suitable for holiday gifts. Call and examine.

Muscat Perle.
Lovers of fine and rare wines, will rejoice to hear that this most delicious of all wines has been imported in our midst, and that it can be obtained here in all its purity. Muscat Perle is made of the choicest of the Muscat grape called La Perle. This wine possesses such an exquisite fruitiness, that it reproduces the exact sensation of eating the grape itself, and is so generous by its nature, that it will not deteriorate, no matter how long exposed. Connoisseurs who have tried Muscat Perle, pronounce it the wine par excellence. It is especially adapted for Ladies, and decidedly superior to Champagne. For sale by all leading Druggists. R. E. Sellers & Co., Agents. M,W,F

The Revere House.
A first-class Hotel, kept upon the European plan, is a great necessity in a city like Pittsburgh, and we think that place is now the Revere House (late Opera House) a few doors below the *Commercial* Office, on Fifth street. The rooms have been fitted up in elegant style, and everything about the establishment is kept in a neat and clean condition, which is so necessary in such a place. The bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors of all kinds and a splendid stock of cigars and tobacco is kept constantly on hand. Everything in the eating line, the substantials and all the delicacies of the season are served up in the best style, and all customers are attended to by experienced and accommodating waiters. Mr. Worsley, the new proprietor, has remodelled the upper floors of the Opera House building, and has now about fifty commodious and well ventilated sleeping chambers, each one furnished alike, with most commendable taste and liberality. The furniture is entirely new and rich in design. The floors are covered with carpets, and the walls are mostly hard finished. Mr. Worsley has completed his arrangements for furnishing suppers for Balls, Parties, etc., and his terms are the most favorable that can be required. For Ladies and Gentlemen the Revere House Dining Saloon is a new and valuable acquisition, which we hope will be amply appreciated by them. In its appointments the Revere House is not excelled by any other house. It is a quiet, pleasant, comfortable and agreeable home, and its establishment is hailed with gratification by hundreds who have long felt its need in our midst.

Cod Liver Oil.
The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. no14:3m—M-W&*

The Daily Commercial

It is represented that the obstacle to the ratification of the Amendment by the Legislature of Alabama, was the disfranchising clause, which the class to whom it applies regarded as a personal degradation—a brand of infamy. As to negro suffrage, it is represented that the people of Georgia "have begun to look the possibility of its happening in the face as one of the practicable methods of restoring the State to active participation in the affairs of the general Government." The State financially and otherwise is in a deplorable condition.

SCIENTIFIC authority asserts that the spawn of a single oyster would produce 1,200,000 young, which at maturity would fill 1,200 barrels. It happens, however, that other animals feed on the oyster spawn, and but a small share comes to maturity.

THE Supreme Court of the United States commenced its session in Washington on Monday. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices were all present except Judge Grier, who is confined to his home, having so entirely lost the use his limbs that he cannot walk or even stand.

TENNESSEE SENATOR IN A PRECARIOUS SITUATION.—A Washington special says: An effort will be made the coming session of Congress to oust Mr. Patterson, Senator from Tennessee. Mr. Patterson, it will be remembered, is a son-in law of the President.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.—The rock-boring machines that are boring the Mount Cenis Tunnel, it is estimated, will have to drill 1,500,000 holes before that work is completed. The total depth of these holes will be 4,265,[illegible] feet, or 105 times the length of the tunnel, and to drill them, nearly 13,000,000,000 blows will have to be struck by the perforators. The entrance to the tunnel on the French side is 3,946 feet above the level of the sea, and on the Italian side, 4,380 feet.

A LANGUISHING ENTERPRISE IN PHILADELPHIA.—We learn from the Philadelphia *North American* that "for some time past the managers of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences have been endeavoring to raise a fund of one hundred thousand dollars, wherewith to enable them to erect a suitable hall for that unsurpassed Museum of Natural History. With all their persistent, patient, laborious, intelligent and well directed efforts, carried on day after day for many months past, with active and influential men engaged in the canvass, with appeals made to all the liberal givers who could possibly be reached, the sum realized is but sixty-eight thousand dollars, leaving thirty-two thousand dollars yet to be raised. Of what has been subscribed, much, if not the most, has been conditioned upon the whole amount being obtained, and will, therefore, not be available unless that desideratum be reached.

Impeachment.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The Republican party was never so compact as to-day. A late repentance has brought within its lines some of the Conservative guerrillas of the last session, and on any measure of public necessity there is no longer a doubt that more than two-thirds of either House will unite against a Presidential veto. That member of the House of Representatives who knows it most intimately and is best entitled to speak in its name, assures me that four-fifths of its members stand ready to vote articles of impeachment. Whether such articles shall, or shall not be laid upon the table of the House will probably depend on the temper of certain members of the Senate yet to be ascertained. Mr. Boutwell's resolution in caucus, looking to an investigation and impeachment, received a tumultuous welcome. Still, it is not commonly believed that on any existing basis of facts, the impeachment will be proceeded with."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE PARDONING POWER

Mr. Sumner's Radical Resolutions.

Southern States to be Declared Territories.

Committee on Reconstruction Revived.

Adoption of the Amendment Insisted Upon.

Doolittle and Cowan to be Displaced on Senate Committees.

The Arrest of John H. Surratt.

The Tariff and the Finances.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1866.

The President's Amnesty Power.

Congress held but a brief session to-day, and entered upon the usual routine of legislation in both houses. In the Senate, Mr. Chandler called up the bill passed yesterday by the House, repealing the President's amnesty power, but no action was taken on it. Speeches were made on both sides. Those opposed to the measure dwelt on the propriety of referring it to a committee. Mr. Chandler said there were women of more than doubtful reputation peddling pardons on the streets of Washington.

Resolution Defeated.

An attempt to pass Mr. Chandler's resolution calling for information on Mexican affairs, was defeated by Mr. Sumner's well known timidity on all questions relating to foreign intercourse.

Condition of the Southern States.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of a series of radical resolutions declaring the territorial condition of the Southern States, denying their right to pass upon the Constitutional Amendment, and asserting the entire control of Congress on the subject of reconstruction.

The session of the Senate was very brief, lasting only three quarters of an hour.

The Reconstruction Committee.

The House to-day revived the Joint Committee on Reconstruction of last session, with Thad. Stevens as chairman on the part of the House. The committee is to have the same general power as heretofore.

The Constitutional Amendment.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, declaring that the temper of the South and the elections in the North, justified Congress in insisting on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, was passed by a strict party vote—only thirty-one members voting to lay it on the table. It was passed without debate.

A Significant Vote.

Perhaps the most significant vote of the three hours' session to-day was the passage of a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of reporting bills to establish territorial governments for the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Raymond.

Mr. Raymond took his seat in the House to-day, and for the first time this session, and was immediately approached by Thad. Stevens and engaged in conversation.

The Arrest of J. H. Surratt.

Mr. Boutwell stated in a personal explanation in the House to-day that he had been misunderstood in the caucus that he stated that the Executive was at fault in not causing the arrest of John Surratt. He was not prepared to say this, until the official correspondence had proved it to be so. All that he did say was that the Government knew of Surratt's being in the papal army eight months ago.

The Senate Committees.

A caucus of Senators was held this morning for the purpose of taking steps to reorganize the Standing Committees. This is a matter which the Senate, contrary to the custom of the House, regulates in that way. It was informally decided to put Senator Doolittle out of the Chairmanship on Indian affairs, and take Senator Cowan from his place at the head of Committee on Patents. The indication also point ed to the early displacement of Senator Foster as President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the substitution of Wade.

The Cabinet.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was very brief, though all of the members were in attendance.

A General Caucus.

A general caucus of the Republican Senators and members will be held to-morrow night, when the policy and business of the session will be discussed and determined upon.

An Entertainment.

Mr. Forney gave an entertainment to-night to Mr. Walters, proprietor of the London *Times*. All of the journalists in Washington were in attendance.

The Italian Tragedienne.

Ristori visited the departments to-day. The President gave her a pamphlet copy of his message, accompanied with his autograph.

Surratt's Arrest.

All of the information in possession of the Government relating to the whereabouts of Surratt, except the recent telegram of Consul Hale, is contained in letters and dispatches, which have nothing really positive, but all tending to the conclusion that he has been in the Papal army since last Spring. The strongest fact was that their ranks contained a young American, who answered a general but not detailed description of Surratt. Admiral Goldsboro, cruising in the Mediterranean, has been telegraphed to bring Surratt to this country, as there is no doubt that he is in the hands of Consul General Hale at Alexandria, Egypt.

The Finances and the Tariff.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not take up the financial question till next week. They will do nothing about the tariff until the Senate acts on the bill pending in that body.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to day appointed John C. Carroll, of Idaho, receiver of public moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Boize City, Idaho, and Robert H. Brown, of Idaho, register of the land office at Boize City, Idaho.

BUSINESS OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

The following is a condensed statement of the business transacted in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury during the month of November 1866: Three navy agents' accounts were settled, amounting to $347,545,757; thirty-five paymasters' accounts were settled, amounting to $349,834,703; six pension agents accounts were settled, amounting to $113,730; eight marine agents' accounts were settled, amounting to $14,210,580, and 1,372 prize claims accounts settled, amounting to $21,182,194; 517 general claims accounts were settled, amounting to $4,285,859; total, 911 accounts settled, amounting, in the aggregate to $737,172,913. 3,522 letters were received, 4,063 letters written, 7,832 letters recorded, 74 clerks employed.

PARDONS.

Up to the present time a large number of applications for pardon, both of convicted criminals and participants in the late rebellion continue to be received at the Attorney General's Office. Very few of the former and none of the latter are granted of late.

MARYLAND GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The National Gold Mining Company of Montgomery county, Maryland, was organized to-day, with General J. W. Denver as President. They will proceed at once to develope the recently discovered deposits of gold bearing quartz near Great Falls. According to late geological developments, the gold deposits on the Upper Potomac are of the same formation as those found all along the Eastern slope of the Alleghanies, and it is believed that they can be profitably worked.

SMUGGLING.

The smuggling fraternity having found favorable openings for their traffic on the Southern coast, are devoting themselves with their usual energy and considerable success to the pursuit of their business in that quarter.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Zanesville Bridge—Supreme Court of Ohio—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Co.—Columbus Councils Coming.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—It will require several days to repair the broken bridge at Zanesville.

The Supreme Court of Ohio commenced at Columbus to-day. The first seventy-five cases on the docket were called. No other business was done.

Certificates of the incorporation of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Columbus to-day. The termini of the road are to be at Cincinnati and Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. The capital stock is $5,000,000.

The City Council of Columbus left to-day for Cleveland to examine the Nicholson pavement, and will visit Pittsburgh to examine the practical working of the fire alarm telegraph.

The funeral of W. K. Bailey was largely attended to day. The Masonic ceremonies, of which he was a member were very impressive.

Four thousand dollars in Government bonds were stolen from the residence of J. B. Corbly, of Mount Washington, to-day.

George Snyder, a salesman in Bennett's hat store, was arrested to-day for swindling his employers to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars.

Another Fire in Mobile.

MOBILE, December 4.—A fire this morning burned J. J. Lazas & Co.'s cigar and tobacco store, Levy & Woolverton's store, B. Levy's clothing store, J. Hatton's clothing store, D. Sterling Valier, hair dresser, and Wm. Turner's club room, on the corner of Royal and Dauphin streets. Loss not ascertained—mostly insured.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., December 4.—Both Houses of the Legislature organized to-day and proceeded to business. The Governor's message was submitted. Nothing of importance occurred in either House.

BY THE CABLE.

Great Reform Demonstration

Fenian Situation in Ireland.

Evacuation of Rome Commenced.

THE ASSASSIN SURRATT.

Neutrality Commission Organized.

President Johnson's Message in London

French Medal for Mrs. Lincoln.

Latest English Market Reports.

Reform Demonstration.

LONDON, December 3.—The reform demonstration lost much of its effect to-day, from the inclemency of the weather, but it was nevertheless a great affair. There was not the slightest disturbance. Resolutions of a spirited and significant character were passed, and at the close of the meeting the people departed for their homes as quietly and in as good order as they had come together.

Hon. John Bright was present at the demonstration. His presence was hailed with loud cheers from the enthusiastic multitude. He will address another large gathering this evening.

The Fenians.

LONDON, December 4.—The police justices of Cork have sent telegraphic dispatches to the authorities here, asking for more troops to preserve peace in that city.

The enrollment of the loyal Irish in Ireland has been ordered by the Government. The Government is determined to crush out the rebellion the moment it breaks out.

LONDON, December 3.—Col. Meaney, the well known Fenian, who was arrested here and committed to Blackwell, has been sent to Dublin for trial.

Evacuation of Rome.

ROME, December 2—Noon.—The evacuation of Rome by the French troops has commenced.

Surratt.

John H. Surratt, implicated in the assassination of the lamented Lincoln, has been re-arrested in Egypt, and will be forwarded to the United States under a proper guard, as soon as possible.

Business Failure.

LONDON, December 4—Noon.—Accounts have just been received of the failure of Messrs. Froast & Son, of Manchester. Their business was an immense one, and their reported liabilities are heavy.

The Neutrality Commission.

LONDON, Tuesday, December 3.—Evening.—The Royal Commission to consider and report what changes are necessary in the neutrality laws of England, is now in session. It is composed of thirteen members. An organization has been effected, and the business for which the commission was framed will be entered upon immediately.

Rumored Split in the Cabinet.

Rumors are current to-day of a split in the British Cabinet, but there is high authority for pronouncing them false.

President Johnson's Message.

A summary of President Johnson's message has been received by the Atlantic Cable, and published to-day. It had no effect upon the prices of English or American securities.

French Medal for Mrs. Lincoln.

PARIS, Tuesday, December 4, evening.—The French subscription medal for Mrs. Lincoln was presented to-day to Minister Bigelow, who will carry it with him to the United States.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 4—Noon.—Consols, 88⅝. American securities firmer. United States five-twenties, 70¾. Illinois Central shares, 77¼. Erie, 46¼.

LONDON, December 3.—Consols have declined to 88¼. Closing price of American securities to-day: United States five-twenties, 70¾, Erie, 46; Illinois Central, 77.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, December 4.—The money market is steady. Consols closed at 88⅝ for money. The closing prices for American securities are as follows: United States 5-20's, 70¾; Erie shares, 46¼; Illinois Central, 77¼.

London Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, December 3.—The London breadstuffs market is weak, and prices for all articles are lower.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—The breadstuffs market is without change.

The petroleum market is steady; sales of refined at 1s 6d per gallon.

LIVERPOOL, December 4—Noon.—Cotton declined one eighth penny since yesterday. Sales to-day of 8,000 upland middlings at 14 pence.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, December 4, evening.—The cotton market closes quiet at the decline already reported to day. The sales were 8,000 bales.

The breadstuffs market is easier, except for corn, which has advanced to 39s 9d for Western mixed.

Pork is declining. Cheese dearer. The Petroleum market is heavier. The sales of refined are at 1s. 6½d. per gallon. The Manchester market is flat.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Iron Bridge at Zanesville Falls.

Parts of Two Trains Demolished.

One Person Killed—Ten Injured.

FIRST DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—A terrible accident occurred at Zanesville, Ohio, about nine o'clock this morning. The large iron bridge across the Muskingum at that place broke down, carrying with it the morning passenger train bound east. Particulars not yet received. It is supposed a large number of lives were lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—The accident at Zanesville is not as bad as reported. One span of the bridge only was broken down. Two engines, two express cars, one baggage and one passenger car were precipitated into the river. A number of persons were injured, but it is not known yet how many were killed.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ZANESVILLE, O., December 4.—Great excitement prevailed here this morning, occasioned by a portion of the eastern bound passenger train, due here at nine o'clock, falling through the iron bridge at this place. The engine, two express, one baggage and one passenger car of the passenger train, engine and three freight cars, which were crossing the bridge at the same time, now lay in the river a perfect wreck. It was first feared that a great many were killed; but as yet only one person is known to have been. The bridge was one of Ballman's patent, and was considered substantial. Jesse Hill, of Pleasant Valley, Ohio, was killed; Levy Claypool, of Nashport, Ohio, left ankle slight; James Haviland, of Goiness's Station, Michigan, ankle and head; Mr. Hart, of New Jersey, slightly; Benj. Shipley, engineer of the freight train, was injured in the back; Silas Higgs, a fireman on the freight train, was slightly hurt; Geo. Thompson, fireman, slightly; Patrick Smith, engineer, on passenger train, slightly; two Adams' Express and one American Express messengers were injured. Smith blew down brakes, and kept whistling until the engine struck water. The remaining cars of the passenger train, four in number, were filled with people. Their escape was a narrow one.

FROM RICHMOND.

Newspaper Comments on the Message.

RICHMOND, VA., December 4.—The newspapers of this city this morning publish the message of the President and generally express satisfaction with its tone and character. The *Examiner* says that there is nothing offensive in the message for the radicals to make a handle on, but that it entirely repudiates the President's test oath and foreign policy.

The *Whig* says that the message counsels no resistance to the measures of Congress, and that it is virtually a recognition of the acts of Congress.

The *Times* says that the message is temperate and firm, and that while it concedes nothing to the wild beasts of Ephesus, it does not exasperate them by unnecessary or untimely denunciation.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Proposed Annexation of a Maryland District to West Virginia.

BALTIMORE, December 4.—Some of the Republican papers of Western Maryland, in view of the great disparity between the political sentiments of the citizens of Western Maryland and those of other portions of the State, are advocating either the annexation of the Congressional District now represented by Hon. Frank Thomas to West Virginia, or the creation of a new State.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—Governor Fletcher has sent troops into Lafayette county, under Colonel Montgomery, to suppress alleged lawlessness and secure protection to all classes of citizens. The reports about the declaration of martial law and the movement of a large military force are unfounded.

The Fifty-seventh Colored Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Hunter, arrived at Fort Leavenworth from New Mexico, on Thursday last, and was paid off and mustered out there.

The Denver *News* says an anti-State Convention was held at Central City on the 24th inst. It was thinly attended, and adjourned to meet again in December.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Whalers—Mexican Affairs—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The United States Steamer Vanderbilt, from Honolulu November 22d, arrived to-day. She reports the British ship Isabelle cleared for New Bedford with oil and bone November 7th. The arrival of whalers at Honolulu at latest dates aggregate 41,300 barrels of oil and 592,700 pounds bone. Most of the plantations are grinding, and sugar is coming in rapidly.

A letter from Montegga's imperial command at Acapulco, dated November 21st, does not seem to meditate the immediate evacuation of that place. It says that at present the war ship Talisman had left them there with orders from Marshall Bazaine to bring 400 out of 1,500 men campaigning in Tehuantepec, and that their arrival could dispel all chances of the Liberals taking possession of Acapulco. It further says that operations will be immediately commenced against other ports of the State of Guerrero, and that the boasted Liberal victory near Coloma was over one hundred and five men, who were surprised and overpowered by a superior force. Eighty-five of the number arrived safely at Coloma.

Mining shares sold as follows: Savage, $1,960; Yellow Jacket, $1,320; Ophir, $255; Belcher, $165; Imperial, $120; Chollar, $259; Empire Mill, $157; Legal Tenders, 71.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—The examination of witnesses before United States Commissioners, in the case of Gaston D'Artois, charged with piracy in seizing the brig Basco, at Cape St. Lucas, elicited the facts that the brig sailed from here under Maximilian's colors, and that Maximilian's signature was attached to the vessel's register. The further examination was postponed, and D'Artois permitted to leave without giving bonds. His re-commitment was subsequently procured, but the United States District Judge ordered his release.

Honolulu papers to November 17, say that the liabilities of Walker, Allen & Co., are six hundred thousand dollars; their assets are nominally seven hundred thousand dollars. Their creditors had accepted a proposition for an extension of twenty months, with the payment of forty per cent. the first ten months. This arrangement goes into effect November 21st, under control of a board consisting of two persons representing the creditors.

Influenza and other diseases are very prevalent at the Island.

Queen Emma was to give a reception without ceremony on November 21st, to celebrate her safe return home.

C. Kapaakea, a distinguished chief, died November 30.

A fall of shooting stars was observed at Honolulu on the night of November 30th, three hundred and seventeen meteors being recorded at the college of Punahou.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—The cable connecting Vancouver's Island with the American shore is found to be defective. There is plenty of cable at Victoria, and a new one will be immediately laid.

New Westminster dispatches say: Colonel C. S. Bulkley, chief engineer of the Russian American telegraph expedition, arrived at Victoria yesterday, on the steamer George L. Wright, and would leave for San Francisco the same day.

Louisiana Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Cotton factors here to-day advised their correspondents in the country that it is unwise to make any preparations to plant cotton with the negro or other kind of labor, until the course which Congress is about to pursue becomes settled, and its effects may be prognosticated. A sentiment of very great depression and hopelessness as to the future prevails in this community.

$300,000 Worth of Property Burned in Mobile.

MOBILE, December 3d.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, which destroyed between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand dollars worth of property, including the stock and buildings.

FIRE IN OIL CITY.

THREE LIVES LOST.

A HEART RENDING SCENE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
OIL CITY, December 3, 1866.

On Sunday evening last, as the people were returning from church, they were summoned by the startling cry of fire, to witness a scene that beggars description. In the lower part of the city, along the railroad track, are a number of frame shanties, occupied by poor Irish families. A short distance from these, on the hillside, was a neat little house, owned and occupied by John Donovan, a respectable and industrious man. The family consisted of John Donovan, his wife and father, an aged man, nearly one hundred years old, two boys, and a boarder named Carrigan. Donovan has been engaged in boating oil on the creek, and a few days previous to the fire had drawn from the bank $1,700, the accumulation of years of hard labor. This he deposited in a wooden box, placed in his room, intending to use it on the following day. The family retired early in the evening, leaving a lamp burning on the table, awaiting the return of the wife, who had gone to visit a sister. It is supposed that the lamp was upset by a cat, but in a few minutes, and before the sleeping inmates were aroused, the house was in flames. Donovan jumped out of the window with his son in his arms. The old man succeeded in making his escape, but returned again for the other child, and perished in the flames. The young man Carrigan, and the other son, a boy eleven years old, were burned to death in their beds. Soon the roof fell in, and the house was a smouldering ruin.

It was here that a scene was witnessed, that made the stoutest hearts quail, and eyes fill with tears. The mother had returned, found her home in flames and her darling boy and aged parent burning to death before her eyes. A wild yell, a low muttered moan, and reason had left her. The husband clasped the poor wife in his arms, and while the crowd gathered around, preventing them from rushing into the flames, they groaned as if their poor hearts were breaking. While they were still present the crisped body of the child rolled down at their feet. It was carefully carried to a neighbor's house, and when the fire was subdued the other charred bodies were gathered together.

This sad event has cast a gloom over our community. That the family who but a few hours before had retired, expecting to make an early start with their boats in the morning, but so suddenly met with such a horrible death, is indeed very sad. Nothing was saved. The money was also lost. N.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Report of the Comptroller of Currency.

The happy experience the nation has enjoyed in the operations of the National Banking system, is a conspicuous proof of Secretary Chase's wisdom and sagacity—by whom it was first devised. It has been in operation since June, 1863, and there are now in active operation 1,647 banks, with an aggregate paid in capital of $418,000,000, which is owned by 200,000 stockholders. The system has the confidence of the people, furnishes a uniform and well-secured currency, and has been, during its three years of existence, a most important auxiliary to the financial operations of the Treasury Department. Experience has developed but few defects in it.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency, R. H. Hulburd, reviewing the operations of his department during the year, will be found a very interesting and assuring document. The total resources of the National Banks on the 1st of October, 1866, were $1,525,493,060; liabilities to the public for circulation and deposits, $1,024,271,366; leaving a surplus of $501,221,574 for capital and earnings, which are likewise a pledge for the payment of all debts to the public. During the year ending October 1, 1866, the aggregate increase of capital, bonds and circulation was $179,578,005. The actual increase of currency has been about $50,000,000.

The Comptroller urges the adoption of some practical and effective system of redemption as desirable for the preservation of a healthy currency and as a safeguard against depreciation and redundancy, and concurs in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, that redemption should be made in New York city. Most of the National Banks now keep accounts with the New York banks and many are paid interest on balances. This compels the debtor banks to keep these balances in constant use or lose money. Hence a superabundance of street accommodations, with the inevitable evils of excitement, speculation and overtrading. The Comptroller very properly recommends a legal prohibition of the practice of paying interest on bank balances.

In regard to the question of contracting the legal tenders he agrees with the views of Secretary McCulloch. Owing to a conflict between the original banking act of March 25, 1863, and the amendment of June 3, 1864, existing, private banks received such a preference, as resulted in an unequal distribution of national currency, by which there is a deficiency in certain sections, especially in the South. As the Government has assumed entire control of the currency, it should supply adequate banking facilities to all sections and an increase of currency not to exceed $25,000,000, to be issued at the rate of $2,000,000 per month half the rate at which the Treasurer is authorized to retire legal tenders, thus supplying a deficiency of national currency without increasing the aggregate volume of circulation, is recommended.

Although the national system has in the main worked well, experience has suggested a few defects which may be remedied by Congress, and the Controller recommends such amendments to existing acts as shall authorize the appointment of a receiver for such banks as may be shown to be carrying on an illegitimate business—making the limitation of the act to one-tenth of the capital to include money loaned or deposited, except balances due from one national bank to another, thus preventing surreptitious loans to brokers, doing away with quarterly, and substituting specific monthly statements—providing for a reduction of nominal to actual capital, or for restoring the impaired capital, and increasing the penalties for uttering in any way, counterfeit national notes.

THE Louisville street cars are to be provided with stoves during the winter. They are made of heavy sheet iron, and not more than twenty inches high, and about as large around as a plug hat; will be protected by a wire guard to prevent clothing from being injured, and will have a neat, small pipe of Russia iron passing through the top of the car.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the chaplain. The journal of yesterday was read.

Mr SUMNER gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution declaring the true principles of Reconstruction, the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject, the illegality of the Governments in the rebel States, and the exclusion of such States with such illegal Governments from representation in Congress and from voting on the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. WILSON presented two petitions from officers of the army, asking an increase of pay.

Mr. PATTERSON presented two petitions, asking for pensions to certain widows.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of money had been paid or ordered to be paid since the 18th of May last, for the District of Columbia, for advertising for the Executive Department, and also the number and character of the advertisements for which it was paid, and who directed it to be paid; also when and in what manner the circulation of papers publishing them is determined; also, the sworn statements of the publishers of such papers. Unanimous consent being given to proceed to its consideration, the resolution was adopted.

The resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether the French Emperor had withdrawn one third of the French troops from Mexico during the month of November, according to agreement, whether any apology had been made, in that connection, from the French Minister, and what, if any, action had been taken by the government to have that understanding carried out, came up in order. The question was on proceeding to its consideration.

Mr. SUMNER thought it would be advisable to refer the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was a very important question, and the Senate must be struck by some of the language employed; he had his doubts about its propriety. If not sent to that committee, it should lie on the table, for the present, until the Senators could form an opinion upon it.

Mr. CHANDLER thought the resolution might be taken up and acted upon; if it were defective, exception could then be taken upon it.

Mr. SAULSBURY hoped the Senate would not take up the resolution. It contained language which one nation should not use toward another, and perhaps the French Emperor was not cognizant of the facts in the case. He could not vote for any resolution containing such language.

Mr. SUMNER had no desire to evade the discussion of the resolution. The Senate was aware the President had stated at some length what he had done in regard to the matters referred to in it, and that to a certain extent he had anticipated that resolution. Under those circumstances, he thought it advisable that, since the language had not been carefully considered, it should be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and it was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill entitled "a supplement to the act to suppress rebellion, etc.," and in relation to the confiscated property of the rebels. The bill was read.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the reading of the section proposed to be repealed, which was also read. The question was on proceeding to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON was not prepared to say whether, by the Constitution, the President had the power to grant such pardons without this act. The question was certainly one for consideration, if he could have done so; the original act was entirely unnecessary if he could not. At all events, Congress had authorized him to do it, and where he had exercised that power, of course in such cases Congress had no control. He would submit, therefore, that the bill could have no practical effect. The President, too, had issued fewer pardons than his predecessor. It was very advisable that bills relating to such important subjects should go to some Committee, either the Judiciary Committee or some other, and he therefore hoped that it would not be acted upon now, but would take that course.

Mr. FESSENDEN was of opinion that every bill should be referred to a committee before it was acted upon. On some occasions where time was pressing, it might seem desirable to act upon a bill without such reference, but he would remind the Senate that on several occasions bills had gone through in that manner when it afterwards appeared that it had been done unadvisedly. If he saw any necessity for immediate action in this case, he would make no objection. It had been suggested that the President could take certain action which this bill would prevent. Supposing that to be so, the bill had still to be submitted to him for approval. He did not, therefore, see that any advantage would be gained by immediate action. He thought that hereafter the rule should be insisted on that every bill should receive the examination of a committee.

Mr. HOWARD took it for granted that there was some greater evil apprehended by the House when they took this action, than that comprised in the simple fact that the President had the pardoning power, and could exercise it. He considered that the great object of this bill was to prevent the universal restoration of property by the President of the United States to persons who had been in rebellion, under the confiscation act of 1862. He had been distinctly informed, there was necessity for speedy action by Congress upon this subject. He did not understand that the power of restoring property forfeited under the confiscation act was legitimately included in the pardoning power granted by the Constitution, but that it was a separate and distinct power conferred upon the President by the confiscation act, and he had great fears that proceedings had been had under that act in the way of restoring forfeited property to rebels with which the country would not be very well satisfied when they came to understand it. He supposed that this bill was intended to put an end to these restorations by the President so far as practicable, and for one he hoped the bill would be taken up and acted upon speedily without unnecessary delay. He saw no necessity for referring it to the Judiciary Committee. They knew what the thirteenth section of the act of 1862 was. This bill simply aimed to repeal it, thus preventing the President of the United States for the future from attempting to restore property forfeited because of the owner having been engaged in rebellion.

Mr. CHANDLER said the country expected them to act promptly in this matter now, when it was alleged that pardons were hawked by women of at least doubtful reputation in Washington, and through them property to the extent of millions had been restored. If there was ever a time when prompt action was required, it was the present. If the President had powers under the Constitution, let him have no additional power in that respect. He hoped the bill would be passed by the Senate as promptly as by the House, which took it up and passed it in an hour. The country look to them with as much confidence as it did to the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL was understood to say that he differed from the Senator from Maine, Mr. Fessenden. In some respects perhaps the power had been grossly abused; but he hoped this measure would not be forced to a vote at present. They should not be in a great hurry to repeal this section, which a short time ago they thought right and proper. No object would be attained by it. To-morrow or the next day, if necessary, they could attend to it. At present they should let it take the ordinary course, and not act upon it under any undue excitement.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, thought the record would show that they were not acting under any undue excitement. This was not a motion that the bill pass immediately, but it was before them and they did not know of any better opportunity of proceeding to consider it. No one seemed to have any objection to the bill.

The motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill was lost, 21 voting in the affirmative and 21 in the negative.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

Mr WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported an additional rule that there shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress a Standing Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all matters concerning the Freedmen that shall be committed to them.

The SPEAKER presented a report from the Secretary of War in reference to Indian hostilities, which was ordered to be printed.

A bill amendatory of a bill on Banking and Currency was taken up and postponed.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Internal Revenue, reported a bill to establish in the Treasury Department a new bureau to have charge of the issue and regulation of the National currency secured by United States bonds. The chief officer of said bureau to be appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, by and with the consent of the Senate, and to have a salary of $5,000 per year.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved that the bill be ordered to be printed, and that the consideration of it be postponed until Thursday of next week.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, December 4.

CASUALTIES.

Four persons are missing, and are supposed to have perished in the Walker street fire last night, viz: John Birmingham, Adam Macloger, Henry Dean and Geo. Robinson.

FINANCIAL.

A special from Washington says: It is currently reported that Secretary McCulloch will anticipate the action of Congress by selling a part of the gold in the Treasury gradually, and without secrecy. David A. Wells promises that his new tariff and tax bills will be ready for the Committee of Ways and Means on December 17.

REWARD OFFERED.

A reward of $2,500 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of officer Hipwell, of Brooklyn, who was recently shot while patroling his beat.

IMMIGRATION.

Last week 3,265 immigrants arrived at this port, making 219,820 to date this year, against 181,350 to same date last year.

SCARLETINA.

Scarletina is raging in the epidemic form, in this city, destroying large numbers of children every week.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The first steamer of the new steamship line to China will leave this city on the 11th inst.

CONVICTED OF RAPE.

Sylvester J. Taylor, formerly of New Haven, Conn., was convicted to-day in West Chester county, on a charge of rape on the person of Miss Hannah E. Peck, in Rye, on the 26th of October last. He was sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for twenty years.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The packet ship Harpwell, having been engaged to carry from the United States articles designed for the Paris Exposition, is now loading at this port, and will probably sail this week. She has now on board between one and two hundred cases, boxes and articles from various parts of the United States. It is said that the applications for space at the Exposition have been so numerous that about one-half of them will have to be rejected.

YACHT VESTA ASHORE.

The yacht Vesta, one of the contestants in the coming $90,000 ocean race, went ashore near the city this morning, but was not seriously damaged.

Railroad Bill Sanctioned.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., December 4.—The Brunswick Railroad bill has received the sanction of the Governor, and is now a law.

THE FENIANS.

The Trials in Canada.

Attempt to Burn Sweetsburg Jail.

SWEETSBURG, C. E., December 4.—The court opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and has been occupied all day with the trial of one Emery Chamberlain, for a murder committed in the township of Potter, on the 25th of August last. It adjourned at half past four, without having finished this case, which will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow.

Mr. Devlin, of Montreal, counsel for the Fenian prisoners, arrived here this morning.

General Averill, United States Consul to British America, is expected here to-morrow afternoon, to watch the trials in behalf of his government. The Grand Jury had the indictments against the Fenian prisoners submitted to them at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and they were at work on them till six o'clock. They will probably make their presentment to-morrow, and the prisoners against whom true bills may be found will then be arraigned. Their counsel is ready to proceed at once with the trials, which, it is believed, will commence as soon as the murder case is disposed of. The whole of Thursday will in all probability be occupied with legal arguments. It is understood that the prisoners' counsel will take exception to the jurisdiction of the court, contending that provincial courts are not competent to try the charges of high treason. He will object also, it is said, to the act under which they are to be tried, contending that it is not within the power of a Parliament of a mere dependency of the Empire, to make laws defining what shall constitute high treason, and therefore it will be urged that the prisoners cannot be tried under an *ex post facto* law. The offenses were committed in June, and the act, in its present shape, did not become a law till the 15th of August, the act of the 8th of June having been amended and superseded by another, subsequently introduced.

The prisoners had a lively time this afternoon. Two of them, Crawford and Dan Cobourn, had a fight in the Fenian Ward, and Cobourn, who is a powerfully built man, punished his antagonist badly. They began the fight with fists, and Cobourn finally knocked the other down and kicked him in the face, damaging his nose and nearly knocking out one of his eyes, with the toe of his boot. The difficulty, according to one story, arose out of a discussion between the two as to which had rendered the greater service to the Fenian cause. Crawford's version of it is, that the subject of dispute was whether the parties who attempted to kidnap George Sanders were acquitted or not. He says, also, that the difficulty was aggravated by a reference to an old gambling transaction in which Cobourn had lost some money. Cobourn applied to him a very opprobrious epithet, and the fight then began. The gaoler and his assistants, having entered the ward, secured Cobourn and removed him to a solitary cell in another part of the gaol, where he will be fed on bread and water and deprived of his allowance of tobacco.

Scarcely had this affair been disposed of, when it was followed by a new excitement. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the jailor entered the ward to lock up the prisoners for the night. He found the door of an inner compartment of the ward shut, and on opening it discovered one of the prisoners, Thos. Madden, in the very act of attempting to set fire to the jail. He had filled one of the tin cans used as coffee cups, with burning coals from the stove, and had it set on the floor under the ash-pan. The theory is that he wanted to set fire to the floor, or more probably that he was to carry the coals to his cell and set fire to the bed clothes, in the hope that in the confusion conveyed by an alarm of fire the prisoners might succeed in effecting an escape. Madden's story is that he wanted to light his pipe. Orders have been given that in future two or three policemen shall remain in the ward with the prisoners to preserve order, and to prevent the repetition of any attempt at incendiarism.

All is quiet in the city. There are very few strangers from the United States. Perhaps there will be more when the trials commence. Meanwhile, the capabilities of this and the neighboring village of Cowsville, to provide board and sleeping rooms for the crowd of military officers, policemen and others, who have been attracted here by the trials, are taxed to the very utmost.

QUEBEC, December 4.—The Hundredth Regiment are to receive new Spencer rifles, in place of the Enfield, with which they are now armed. The military authorities have signified their intention to remove the balance of the regiment to Ottawa, if suitable barracks be provided.

The amount received for the fire relief funds, from all quarters, to date, is $237,281; expended, $67,929.

BUFFALO, December 4.—The Fenian's parade this afternoon was a comparatively small affair, owing to the heavy rains. A regiment of Fenians, accompanied by wagons, marched to the place where the arms taken last June were kept, and received them from the officers of the Government. It is proposed to get around the bond given to the Government not to use them against Canada by selling them at auction to the highest bidder.

An attempt was made last night to murder a constable named John Roth, in the town of West Seneca, while riding home in his buggy. He was fired on three times.

VIRGINIA.

Message of the Governor.

Adoption of the Amendment Favored.

RICHMOND, VA., December 3.—The message of the Governor of Virginia was delivered to-day to the Legislature, which met at noon and adjourned until to-morrow for want of a quorum. The message, after referring to the causes they had for congratulation and thanks, says that all the agencies provided for the enforcement of the laws were in successful operation, and no serious disturbance of the public peace had occurred. The financial operations for the last year were therewith transmitted, as well as the report of the Treasurer. Taking the income of last year as a basis of estimate, there would be received for the year ending September, 1867, the sum of $1,565,288 income. He estimated the expenses up to October 1st, 1867, at $[illegible], which would leave a balance of $1,5[illegible]. There was nothing so important to devote their surplus money to, as the payment of the interest on the public debt, the balance on which interest was to be paid amounting to $4,100,959.07. An assessment on real and personal property of about 46 cents on the $100, making altogether 60 cents on the $100 income, would be required for necessary expenses. There had been some talk of repudiating the public debt. No step could be so prejudicial to all future interests as the serious discussion of that subject, destroying the outside credit of the State, and preventing the influx of capital. Should such a step be taken, no gentleman would be anxious thereafter to be recognized as a Virginian. They might hope for a better harvest this year than last, which would banish the idea of repudiation.

West Virginia owes to-day, by the terms of her division, her fair share of the debt. To wait until the Commissioners would settle the matter would not be good policy. He recommended the sale of the State stock in the James River Canal, turnpikes, bridges, &c., and in railroads not completed. Also, that a reform should be effected in the oyster law. The criminal expenses were largely increasing. He pointed out an example how to diminish them, and how the administration of justice could be fairly dealt.

It was to be regretted that the State could not contribute more liberally to education to make the freedman a useful member of society. He should be educated. He was gratified to see that a sum of money had been raised in the North for the purpose, and that schools were in successful operation. The colored man labored under great disadvantages. When he had as many inducements to work as the white man, doubtless he would work, and he was pleased to find that many of the best men seemed disposed to give him a fair chance. It was very desirable, however, to induce foreign emigration. He recommended them to correct existing abuses in the management of railroad companies, so as to reduce the rates to the lowest remunerative standard.

The Secretary of State of the United States has forwarded to him a joint resolution of Congress, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which he submitted to them, the President disapproving of it, and insisting on the immediate admission of loyal representatives duly elected. Some controversy had taken place as to what was meant by loyal, some claiming that it was those who took the prescribed oath. The elections had, however, resulted in a decisive majority in favor of the Congressional view. An effort was made to induce the Legislatures in some States to reject the constitutional amendment, hoping to be more successful in the future contest; but he thought it very unlikely that such would be the result. The people of the South should not be again beguiled by their professed friends at the North. The late election showed that Congress was supported by a large majority of the people.

He thought there were no hopes of better terms. No political status had yet been given to those who had been in arms against the Government. Congress had denied the assumed right of the President to settle that status. No disgrace could be incurred by accepting the proposed terms, they were not nearly so hard as anticipated. Person and property was sacred, and the right of suffrage was left to them. Should they not accept the Amendment, the result was uncertain. He left the whole subject with them, invoking Divine blessings on their deliberations.

From Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 4.—The second annual convention of editors and publishers of Illinois, will be held in this city, January 8th and 9th.

The Quincy and Palmyra railroad was sold on Friday to the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, for a quarter of a million dollars, and now form part of that road.

The officers in conjunction with the managers of the Wabash Valley Road, have united to bridge the Mississippi at Quincy. The work will be commenced at once.

A number of officers of the Thirteenth Army Corps propose to call a meeting at Chicago for the purpose of organizing an association to be composed of honorably discharged officers and privates of said corps.

The Twentieth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry have contributed the sum of $1,200 to the National Lincoln Monument Association.

The receipts of the State Treasury, from all sources, for the month of November, foot up at $82,750. The disbursements for the same period is $47,514.

The Condition of Mr. Davis.

The Richmond *Whig* says: The editor of this paper has lately enjoyed the great pleasure of a visit to ex-President Davis at Fortress Monroe. It will be gratifying to the generous minded everywhere, and especially to the people of the South, to be informed that his health has greatly improved under the humane treatment latterly accorded him. To those who have been familiar with his appearance, there would seem to be about such change as five years of ordinary wear might be expected to produce. His spirits are cheerful, and in all respects he is what those who have admired him most would expect to find him.

GEN. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, in a recent speech at Aberdeen, upon the subject of the liabilities of debtors, and in favor of a State convention to wipe out all present obligations, said: "The Yankee shows a liberality toward our people which should put our local creditors to shame." The Aberdeen *Examiner* says it is true, every word of it, and the Memphis *Avalanche* adds: "We are glad to be able to heartily indorse General Davis in this statement."

WOOL MEN MOVING.—The *Ohio Farmer* says that the Summit County Wool Growers' Association had a rousing meeting at Akron on Saturday, at which J. Park Alexander was appointed on behalf of the Association as a delegate to go to Washington, to look after the wool interest now pending in Congress. Summit is a little county on the map, but it is mighty in whatever the people undertake.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Leading Dailies on the President's Message.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The *World*, commenting on the message, says: The President adheres to his former views with resolute, indomitable steadiness, but with the calmness of conscious strength he refrains from discussing or suggesting any new conditions for the admission of the Southern members, because he recognizes no authority on the part of Congress to impose any. Both the tone and the arguments of the message on this leading topic are excellent.

On the other hand the *Tribune* says it has no heart to dwell upon this dreary, lifeless document. There is nothing that any loyal man can read with comfort or hope. Andrew Johnson is as much an enemy as when he menaced the nation from the White House ten months ago. The duty devolving upon Congress now becomes more solemn and responsible, and we look to Congress with infinite yearning.

The *Herald* thinks the message an argument to the court after the jury had rendered their verdict. The President talks of the ancient land marks as if none of them had been swept away by the late Southern deluge of fire and blood; as if the recent elections had decided nothing.

The *Times* finds cause for regret that the President has neither modified his views nor given any indication of a readiness to concede aught of principle or policy to the demands of the sovereign States and Congress.

New York Charter Election.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The charter elections passed off very quietly to day. Richard B. Connolly, nominated by the Tammany Democracy, was chosen Comptroller by about 2,100 plurality. Total vote: R. B. Connolly, 27,102; Robert Kelley, Republican, 24,989; Michael Connolly, Mozart Democrat, 14,259.

NEW PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

An Important Bill.

The special to the Baltimore *American* says: The Committee appointed to prepare a programme of action for the Republican caucus on Wednesday evening next, have their proposition all arranged. The bill they will offer for the approval of the caucus is very similar to the one offered in Congress by Hon. Thad. Stevens, last session. It contemplates an abolition of the present State governments in all the Southern States, on the ground of their unconstitutionality, and provides for the appointment of Commissioners for each State, who shall have power to appoint all civil and military officers necessary to the preservation of peace and good order. The Commissioners are to call Conventions for the purpose of adopting Constitutions, with a view to admission into the Union. There is a difference of opinion as to the right of franchise. Some are in favor of only loyalists voting, some in favor of Congress designating who shall and who shall not vote, while others advocate allowing all those to vote who are now qualified under State laws. The Constitutions adopted by these Conventions are to be respected, but only those to be allowed to vote who are enfranchised by the Constitutions voted on, as was the case in Maryland. If Constitutions be adopted by these voters, then the States to be readmitted. If rejected, the rejection to be followed by Territorial governments. The Commissioners are to be authorized to organize the militia, including the colored population, to aid in carrying out the provisions of the bill, and if called into service are to be quartered on those rendering the call necessary.

Such are the leading points in the programme, which will be presented for the approval of the Radical caucus, and the Southern loyalists express strong hope of success. The names of the committee are Messrs. Stevens, Washburne, Schenck, Hart, Garfield, McRuer, Pike, Orth, and two others not known.

Removals and Appointments.

The following is the bill which Mr. Stevens intends to push to a vote in the House in the next ten days:

SECTION 1.—That in all instances of appointments to office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate.

SEC. 2. In case of disability or misconduct in office occurring during the recess of the Senate where the interests of the public may make it necessary to displace the incumbent until the advice and consent of the Senate can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to designate some other person to perform the duties of the office until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting thereon; and it shall be the duty of the President, within ten days after the next meeting of the Senate, to report to it the fact of such suspension, with the reasons therefor, and to nominate a person for the place; and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in such suspension, either by a direct vote thereon, or by not advising and consenting to the appointment of the person so nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon resume the exercise of the business functions, as though the same had not been interrupted.

SEC. 3. That every person who has been or shall thereafter be nominated to the Senate for office, and who shall fail to receive the advice and consent of the Senate thereto, shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States for the term of three years after such rejection, unless two thirds of the Senate shall relieve him of such disability. The predecessor of any nominee rejected by the Senate shall still continue to hold his said office. Whenever any person has assumed office, and is discharging its duties on the nomination of the President, before he has been confirmed by the Senate, on his rejection, all the subordinates or deputies who have been appointed by him, or on his recommendation, shall vacate their places and cease to act.

SEC. 3. That all nominations to office made by the President shall be communicated to the Senate within twenty days after they are made, after the next succeeding session of the Senate.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A new and complete equipment has been supplied to the entire Canadian Volunteer field batteries.

A man named James Welsh was murdered on John street, New London, Conn., Monday night, by Thomas Dalzen, who stabbed him in the abdomen. Dalzen has been arrested.

The steamship Scotland, before reported at Sandy Hook on middle ground, has sunk. The wind is blowing freshly from the southeast, with a heavy sea on.

The extensive works of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Works, on Hicks street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire at four o'clock yesterday morning. One-third of the building and contents were saved. The stock, engine and tools were valued at $250,000; the loss, however, will hardly reach $150,000, of which $125,000 is covered by insurance in the principal companies of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

CITY MATTERS.

Charged With Perjury.

Otis N. Needham, a resident of this city, was before Alderman Strain, of the Tenth ward, yesterday, charged with perjury on oath of Mr. Jonathan D. Heppard, agent for the firm of Charles H. Griffin & Co., of New York City. Mr. Heppard, in his information, alleges that in New York, on the 4th of September last, the defendant did purchase from the firm of Chas. H. Griffin & Co. a lot of goods, consisting of cloakings, woolen goods, etc., to the amount of two thousand, one hundred and thirty-five dollars; and that the contract and terms on which he made such purchase were that one-half of said bill should be paid within sixty days, and the other half within ninety days. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant failed to pay the money at the time agreed in the contract, and that, therefore, said firm caused an action to be brought in the District Court of this county for the recovery of the same; that the defendant did on Saturday last appear before Prothonotary Walter, and make oath to a written affidavit, in which he stated that he was not indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum claimed, and that said claim was not due at the time the suit was made. The prosecutor further alleges that the allegations made in the affidavit sworn to by the defendant were false and untrue, and therefore brought suit. Needham was arrested yesterday, and after a partial hearing was held in the sum of two thousand dollars bail for a further hearing next Tuesday.

Alleged Counterfeit "Shovers" Arrested.

Two men named J. E. Bruner and G. H. Williams, were before Alderman Strain, of the Tenth Ward, yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, preferred by officer Seth Wilmot, of the Independent police force. For the past two weeks a considerable quantity of counterfeit money, principally in ten dollar "greenbacks" and postal currency of the denomination of fifty and twenty five cents, has been passed upon our citizens. Officer Wilmot at once proceeded to investigate the matter, and from information received he believed that Bruner and Williams were the parties engaged in "shoving" the bogus stuff. He traced them to Ravenna, Ohio, where he arrested them on Monday, and brought them to this city yesterday. Upon searching the parties his suspicions were confirmed, by finding in their possession a large amount of counterfeit money, principally in twenty dollar "greenbacks" and postal currency of the denomination of fifty cents. They were placed in the Mayor's lock up to await a hearing before the Alderman this afternoon.

Acting Committee of the Prison Society.

A meeting of the Acting Committee of the Allegheny County Prison Association was held yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, the Chairman, Joseph McKnight, Esq., presiding. A number of active members were appointed in place of those who could not attend. A committee of two consisting of Robert Orr and James D. Carlisle, Esqs., was appointed to confer with the County Commissioner, and ascertain whether a room could be established in the County Jail, in which female prisoners could be employed to work in sewing, &c., under the superintendence of some benevolent ladies, who suggested this movement. The time of the meeting of the Committee was changed from nine o'clock in the morning of the first Tuesday of each month, to seven o'clock in the evening of the same day of each month. After transacting some important business, the Committee adjourned.

ROBBERY OF A TILL.—A boy named Henry Stengee robbed the till in the meat shop of Henry Giddick, in East Birmingham, on Monday, of five dollars in money. He was caught in the act and taken before Justice Ammon, who in consideration of the lad's youth, committed him to the House of Refuge yesterday.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock a fire broke out in a dwelling house on Duquesne Way, near Irwin street, but was extinguished before much damage had been sustained.

Public Amusements.

Yankee Locke, at the Theater, and J. W. Wallack, at the Opera House, continue to attract large audiences. They are both distinguished performers in their respective lines, and deserve the liberal encouragement they receive.

At the Varieties, the same attractive performances are nightly given.

The Minstrels at Masonic Hall announce a change of programme to-night.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The court re-assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, when the case of Clay Crider, indicted for bigamy, was taken up. Crider was tried at the June term, but the jury having failed to agree he was discharged on his recognizance. A few weeks ago the father of Crider's second wife dispatched officer Sarber to Pottsville, where his second wife resided, who succeeded in obtaining evidence fully establishing the guilt of the accused. The witnesses were in attendance at court, but Crider entered a plea of guilty and was remanded to jail for sentence.

Wm. Mentzer was next placed on trial, on an indictment for larceny. Mentzer and a man named Hyle were drinking together, and Hyle became intoxicated. Mentzer proceeded to take him home, and while on the way coveted and took possession of a silver watch belonging to Hyle. The watch was subsequently recovered at a pawnbroker's, having been pawned by Mentzer. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Remanded for sentence.

George Broadmarkle, having plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

James Lynch, was arraigned on a charge of larceny. He was formerly a laborer at the National Oil Works, and, in October last, is alleged to have stolen a watch and other articles from J. B. Richards, in the same house with whom he boarded. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Nathaniel Cease plead guilty to two charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace, and was remanded.

Frank Kerr, an enlisted soldier, was convicted on a charge of stealing a quantity of military clothing from the recruiting station in this city, and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

The Court then adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The case of Wm. Linsday vs. Thos. W. Linsday et. al., was concluded about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, but a verdict had not been rendered at adjournment.

J. A. Manie vs. George Gross. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 91. Best vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
No. 92. Wilson et. al. vs. McCabe.
No. 69. McKee vs. Lanness.
No. 104. Storm vs. McDonald.
No. 108. Morton vs. Baker, et. al.
No. 109. Crawford vs. Crawford.
No. 110. Sanlsburg vs. McKee.
No. 114. Ryan vs. Montgomery.
No. 115. Negley vs. McCully, et. al.
No. 116. Smith vs. Zeager.

DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was in session a short time yesterday morning, before Judge Hampton, but no business of general interest was transacted. The following is the list for to-day:

No. 11. Alexander King vs. D. Stein.
No. 13. M. Cord & Co., vs. George and Annabella Boggs.
No. 14. Richard Armstrong vs. William Callahan.
No. 15. J. E. Beggs vs. Adam Becker and George Froner, owners of the steamboat "Jim Watson."
No. 16. Henrietta Cooley vs. Andrew Fulton.
No. 17. Jacob Berreigh vs. John, George and Conrad Brecker.
No. 18. Deitrich and Christina Formhals vs. John H. Rehren and Frederick Fisher.
No. 19. Benjamin Reed vs. Robert Blackburn.

A Paid Fire Department.

In Pittsburgh we are not likely soon to be troubled with the question of a paid fire department. The members of our different companies are mostly industrious and respectable citizens. We have thus far escaped the infliction of the rowdy element, which in many larger cities has brought disgrace upon fire organizations. Here the companies are limited, the members efficient and actuated by a manly pride of doing their duty. But in such cities as New York and Philadelphia the evils inseparable from large volunteer departments are numerous and of a grave character. Political influences enabled the old department of New York city to defy public sentiment for a long time, but even a brief experience with the paid department has proven its superior efficiency and cheapness. Philadelphia is about to pass through an ordeal of agitation in the effort to change from the volunteer to the paid plan. The evils sought to be remedied may be briefly stated: At present the city government is unable to exercise adequate authority over the department. Positively the men do just as they please. The officer who is appointed to command is elected by those whom he is expected to, but does not control. Hence general mismanagement of fires, and frequent difficulties among rival companies. Under the volunteer system in large cities, engine houses become the resort of idle and dissolute young men who prefer the excitements of the alarm and machine, to the exactions of sober industry. According to many careful estimates the cost of the department would be reduced more than one-half by the proposed change—an important consideration for tax payers. In the principle cities of Europe, and in many of this country, the superior efficiency and economy of paid departments have been made manifest—by abundant experience. Fires are extinguished with less damage and greater promptitude. The evils of the volunteer system are inherent in it. They may be partially reformed, but can never be eradicated.

Robbery in Connellsville.

On Sunday night, or at an early hour on Monday morning, the store of Mr. P. Boyton, agent for the Boyton Importing Agency of New York, for the sale of sea shells, corals, cameos, pearls, &c., under the Odd Fellows Hall, in Connellsville, was entered and robbed of shells, &c., to the value of three hundred and sixty dollars. Upon discovering, on Monday morning, that his store had been robbed, Mr. Boyton states that he traveled all through Connellsville, inquiring for a police justice or policeman, to whom to make known his loss, and to ferret out, if possible, the perpetrators of the robbery, but was unable to find a single one in the whole town. Mr. Boyton had just established his agency and opened his store in Connellsville on Saturday. Feeling that there were no means for the recovery of his goods, or any way to ferret out the robbers, on account of the police arrangements in Connellsville, Mr. Boyton took the train for this city, arriving here last night.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Owing to the number of slight fires and false alarms which have occurred recently, Chief Engineer Hare has found it necessary to direct Mr. Paisley, the Superintendent of the line, to hereafter signal only the steamers that may be in the district from which the alarm is given. In case a necessity should arise for the presence of the entire department, the alarm will be repeated. The city is divided into four signal circuits, in which the department is arranged as follows:

No. 1. Eagle, Allegheny and Vigilant.
No. 2. Niagara and Independence.
No. 3. Neptune and Good Intent.
No. 4. Relief and Duquesne.

From the report of Superintendent Paisley, it appears that the number of alarms from the 14th to the 30th ult., was eleven; number of blows on the alarm bell, 474; loss, $7,100; insurance, $5,000.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.—The "old *Post*," as it is familiarly called, which for the past ten years has been successfully published by Col. James P. Barr, editor and proprietor, has had some young blood infused into it. In Monday morning's issue, Col. Barr announces that he has associated with him in the future management of the paper, Messrs. W. Schoyer, Joseph S. Lare and Edwin A. Myers. Mr. Schoyer has been connected with the business department of the *Post* about ten years, and is an energetic, conscientious business man. Mr. Lare is well known as one of the publishers of the *National Bank Note Reporter*, and has had considerable experience in newspaper publications. Mr. Myers is not only an experienced printer and publisher, but has had considerable experience as a journalist, and is well qualified to take charge of any department in the publication of the *Post*. Col. Barr is a thorough newspaper publisher, as the public will admit, the prosperity of the *Post* under his management being evidence sufficient thereof. The new firm promise valuable improvements, which they have the ability to make, and the readers of the *Post* may rest assured they will be made.

BROADWAY EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.—The Messrs. Vierheller, having completed all their improvements, will re-open the Broadway Exchange Restaurant, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, to-day. A large room has been elegantly fitted up in the second story for the accommodation of ladies who may find it necessary to dine away from home. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of guests, all the internal arrangements being as complete as can be found in any first-class hotel on the European plan. Messrs. Vierheller are experienced and popular caterers, and can get up a "good square meal" equal to the best, so that the re-establishment of the "Broadway" will be hailed with pleasure by epicures.

SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.—A few days since a woman attempted to steal a pair of shoes from Borland's shoe-store, on Market street, and although detected in the act, managed to escape, leaving behind her a basket containing a number of articles, which were identified by some Market street merchants as their property. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Margaret Snyder and her daughter, Mary Ann, were arrested by the police on suspicion of being thieves, and were recognized by Mr. W. C. Borland as the persons who had attempted to rob him. The Mayor held them for a hearing on Thursday.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—John Warnock of the Tenth Ward, made an information before Alderman Strain yesterday, charging a man named Joseph McCabe with felonious assault. Warnock alleges that on Saturday night last as he came out of a tavern in the Diamond, he was attacked by McCabe, who drew a knife and struck at him with it, cutting through his clothes. Warnock, however, succeeded in warding off the blow, before the knife cut him. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of McCabe, who lives in the First Ward.

JUVENILE THIEF APPREHENDED.—Yesterday afternoon a lad aged about twelve years, named Wm. Burke, was detected while in the act of stealing a can of oysters from a box placed in front of Mr. Daub's store, on Smithfield street. He was taken to the Mayor's office, when he stated that he was an orphan, and friendless. The Mayor committed him to jail to answer the charge, with the hope that the Court will commit the youthful vagrant to the House of Refuge.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—D. J. Link, who was arrested a few days since and taken before United States Commissioner Sproul, on a charge of perjury, preferred by District Attorney Carnahan, on instructions from Washington, and who has been in jail since the time of his arrest, had a final hearing yesterday, which resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars for trial. He procured the required bail and was released.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW CROP OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The "Leonidas" will arrive on Thursday morning with a cargo consigned to J. S. Dilworth & Co., who design selling it on the wharf. Purchasers will take notice as there will, no doubt, be considerable competition among buyers.

Grand Charitable Fair.

Elsewhere will be found an appeal to the American people in behalf of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors. This appeal is made on behalf of the officers and managers, Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant being president, by Messrs. Thomas & Co., Managing Directors, 616 Broadway, New York. It is proposed to hold a grand charitable fair and presentation festival in New York. The fair will continue two weeks, and will conclude with a grand presentation festival, to be held at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, December 22d, when $100,000 in presents will be distributed to the ticket holders in such a manner that each of them will get something, the list of presents including greenbacks, real estate, carriage and horses, pianos, diamond sets, watches, sewing machines, and other useful and beautiful articles. The object of the fair is certainly a commendable one, and as the distribution of gifts will evidently be conducted fairly and impartially, judging from the honored names which lend it their aid and encouragement, it is the safest gift arrangement we have yet known in which to make an investment. Every purchaser of a ticket is sure to get something. Jno. W. Pittock, Esq., Fifth street, opposite the post-office, is the agent for Pittsburgh, from whom tickets may be obtained.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Insurance Company was held yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 98 Market street, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year: James A. Hutchinson, John McDevit, Wm. Rea, George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell, John Atwell, Wm. Means, Jas. Woodburn, R. Wallace, Samuel B. Robison, Wm. A. Caldwell, John B. Canfield, R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless.

ROBBERY IN ALLEGHENY.—Mr. Lewis Crawford, a resident of Ohio township, was robbed in a barber shop kept by a colored man named Johnson, in the Allegheny Diamond, yesterday, of a pocket-book containing twenty dollars in money and two notes, one for $33 16, and the other for $7 50, it is alleged, by a man named Frank Thompson. An information was made before Mayor Morrison against Thompson, but the latter has not yet been arrested.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—This excellent weekly paper, the organ of the United Presbyterian Church, appears this week in a new dress, and is much improved thereby, although the press-work might be better. The paper has also been enlarged to the extent of five columns of its previous size, which enables its enterprising editors and proprietors, Messrs. Kerr, Murdock and Easton, to give a much larger amount of original and selected religious matter. The paper is deserving of a large patronage.

CASE OF SHOES STOLEN.—A case of shoes was stolen from the pavement in front of the store of Messrs. Dihm, Gregg & Co., boot and shoe dealers on Wood street, a day or two ago, which had been marked and left there for shipment. The case contained sixty-six pair of shoes, valued at one hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty cents.

OF the Wheeler & Wilson machine we can speak with entire clearness and confidence, after the use of one four years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactions of the age, and one which will constitute an era in the history of women.—*Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.*

REV. JOS. S. TRAVELLI says: "To me and my family, the Cabinet Organ purchased of you has been a constant source of unalloyed pleasure. The sweetness, purity and power of its tones, has been a subject of frequent remark among ourselves and friends. For sacred music, and especially for use at family worship, it seems most happily adapted. I regard the introduction of such instruments into families as a public benefit—refining, purifying and elevating the taste and in every way a blessing—were I pastor of a congregation, I should deem it a duty as well as a privilege, one certain to result in good—to use my utmost exertions to introduce one into every family in the neighborhood where there are young people.
REV. JOS. S. TRAVELLI,
Sewickleyville, Pa.
The above is addressed to C. C. Mellor & Co., and refers to a Mason & Hamlin organ. Judge for yourselves of its truth by examining the instruments at Mellor's Rooms, 81 Wood street.

COUGHS.—As a soothing pectoral, Brown's Bronchial Troches are advantageously employed to alleviate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

THE Indian Herb Doctor may be consulted at No. 149 Liberty street, free of charge.

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

Spread the Truth!
Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel, that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health today who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is that any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored great good has been accomplished: and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

DIED:

McDONNELL—Monday evening, 3d inst., MARY, eldest daughter of James and Ellen McDonnell, aged eight years and four months.

The funeral will take place WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Residence, No. 20 Federal street, Pittsburgh.

REMEMBER
THE LITTLE ONES.
The Destitute and Orphan Children of Our Country's Defenders.
Grand
CHARITABLE FAIR,
AND
Presentation Festival
In aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.
An Appeal to the American People.
NEW YORK, October 1, 1866.
We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School, for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "The Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President; Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President; Mrs. Major General J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice President; Mrs. Robert Forster, 2d Vice President; Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer; Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager; Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem, Manager.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1866.—The undersigned, desiring to express our sympathy and unite our efforts with the "Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute children of our Soldiers and Sailors, located in the City of New York, do most cheerfully co-operate with the Ladies composing the Officers and Managers of that Institution as a Supervisory Committee in their approaching "FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL."
Major General Van Vliet, Major General Francis C. Barlow, Brigadier General John Cochrane, Brigadier General William Hall, Brigadier General Rush C. Hawkins, Brevet Brigadier General James F. Hall, Judge Charles P. Daly, Chairman of Committee; Jno. H. White, G. P. R. Hoyt, J. H. Puleston.
GRAND
Presentation Festival
WILL BE HELD AT
Cooper Institute, New York, Saturday Evening, Dec. 22d.
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq., on which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 in Presents
In such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued 200,000 Tickets at One Dollar each, and 200,000 Presents being one to Each Ticket Holders.
Among the Presents to be awarded are the following:
1 Present in United States Greenbacks, $40,000; 1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York city, $12,000; 1 Corner House and Lot Jamaica Avenue E., N. Y., $4,000; 1 House and Lot adjoining the above, $3,000; 1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y., $3,000; 1 Carriage, Horses and Harness complete, $2,500; 1 Grand Piano (Steinway's), $1,500; 3 Lots in Harlem, city of New York, $1,500 each, $4,500; 1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear Rings and Pin), $1,000; 1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance, for $5,000; 1 "Ellis's Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings, $1,000; 1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant, $250; 15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200, $3,000; 15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125, $1,875; 1 elegant first-premium "Empire" sewing Machine, $150; 20 silver plated Tea Setts, at $75, $1,500; 100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their warerooms, 616 Broadway, $7,500. The balance of the Presents to consist of a variety of articles both useful and ornamental.
Orders for tickets may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Large amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following club rates: 5 tickets to one address $4 50; 10 do $8; 20 do $17 50; 30 do $26 25; 40 do $35; 50 do $43 75; 100 do $85. Single tickets $1 each.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School,
616 Broadway, New York.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—We take pleasure in acknowledging on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Co., of 616 Broadway, New York.
Editors are invited to notice this Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest.
J. W. PITTOCK,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Opposite Postoffice Pittsburgh, Pa.,
General Agent for Western Pennsylvania.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

EX-PROVISIONAL GOV. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has taken ground in the Raleigh *Standard*, of which he is the editor, in favor of reorganizing the Southern States under an enabling act, which he hopes Congress will pass. Nothing short of going to the bottom in this way, he thinks, will do, and he begs Congress to sweep away the existing civil governments in the South—"the result only of the military power of the executive." He concludes by saying:

"Let Congress gird itself to this work and *do it*, and it will win the great glory of having restored the Union on a loyal basis, and of having thus so consolidated our liberties and our nationality as to render them impregnable to any assaults that may hereafter be made upon them."

MR. GREELEY, by the article he put into the *Tribune*, before starting on his six weeks' trip through the West, has provoked much opposition to him, particularly in Western New York, where his pretensions to the United Senatorship were before warmly disputed. It is now quite certain that Mr. GREELEY is not going to have an easy time getting into the Senate.

THE MEETING.

After some months of separation, the Legislative and the Executive Departments of the Government have officially met each other. Events, including individual conduct and public action, have occurred during the separation, that were calculated to make the meeting somewhat peculiar and embarrassing. Such was evidently the effect. According to the established formula of greeting, it devolved upon the President to open the interview. The message, respectful to Congress in its tone and terms, was heard courteously and coolly. The thoughts of both parties in the interview were evidently occupied, though with different emotions, by the sayings and doings of the past few months, more than by the words spoken in the passing hour. The silence of the one demonstrates this as clearly as the actions of the other.

The formalities of the meeting being over business begins. The key-note of the future has been already given, but it comes not so much from the first scene in the Halls of Congress, as from the clear, sonorous voice of the nation. Already is developed a purpose to so far limit Executive patronage, that it shall not be employed to corrupt the public mind and control the free elections of the people. The end proposed is good for the public interest, both in morals and politics. If secured by wise and proper means, it will be recognized as a benefaction to the country. The evil, of forty years standing, this year put on a new and advanced aspect of mischief, no longer confining its operations to the distribution of spoils to partizans, *after* election, but bidding for partizans before election by proffers and bestowments of office. Perhaps, in applying a remedy, Congress may extend the prerogative of *popular election* to some offices purely local, which have heretofore been filled by Executive appointments, provided the authority granted in the second article of the Constitution will admit of it.

With reference to this, as well as other matters foreshadowed in the first day's proceedings, and to all its action, Congress is expected by the people to adhere to the line of its functions with a steady eye to the public good. The unseemly quarrel between co-ordinate departments has been an occasion of both mortification and alarm to the people, who have administered the rebuke according to their judgment of the blame. Its continuance, as a formal contest, will not accord with the public judgment, but measures for averting its consequences and for preventing its recurrence are clearly subjects for legislative consideration. And while we regard the temper and manner of Congress, thus far indicated, as not different from what might be properly expected under the circumstances, we entertain the confident hope that its wisdom will so direct its power as not to inspire a wish, in the public mind, that its power were less or that its wisdom were greater. Then a peaceful session, the progress of public business, the furtherance of material prosperity, and some visible approach to the entire reconstruction of the country may be achieved, to the honor of the Union, and of the thirty-ninth Congress.

LOCAL QUESTIONS—CONSOLIDATION—BOARD OF TRADE.

An interesting meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade was held at its rooms, on Wood street, on Saturday last, when several matters of local interest were discussed. In all live cities the local Boards of Trade are made the organs of public sentiment. They are capable of being intelligent expositors of municipal needs, by concentrating and directing public opinion to practical action on important local questions. The stated business meetings of these bodies in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other prominent cities, are usually well attended, and many special reports are made and published from time to time, not only of local importance, but of national interest, in connection with the statistics and progress of internal improvements. We were of the impression that for some time past, our citizens had taken a less lively interest in the proceedings of our Board than ought to be manifested. The meeting to which we have referred indicates a gratifying revival of public feeling. There are several subjects connected with our municipal government and industrial development which ought to be considered at the regular sessions of the Board.

A practical step in the right direction was taken, at the late meeting, by the appointments of Committees on Consolidation, Railroads and Legislation, as follows:

On Consolidation—William Wade, Chairman; David McCandless, J. P. Tanner, C. D. Brigham, Joseph R. Hunter, Wm. M. Gormly, Col. James M. Cooper, Hon. T. J. Bigham and F. R. Brunot.

On Legislation—John Shipton, Chairman; W. W. Ward, George H. Holtzman.

On Railroads—Wm. A. Geary, Chairman; J. J. Gillespie, J. B. Anjer, Samuel Richardson, William Means.

The question of consolidation is not a new one to the readers of the COMMERCIAL. Last year the Board of Trade unanimously adopted a report in favor of it, submitted by a highly intelligent and influential committee, which included the names of Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, Major WM. WADE, Colonel J. M. COOPER, Captain J. HERON FOSTER, Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, FRANCIS SELLERS and WM. PHILLIPS, and we gave the report our hearty concurrence. Local jealousies cannot prevent the final passage of an act to mould the population of the two cities and adjacent boroughs into one harmonious whole—one great city, in form as they now are in fact. The arguments which prove the advantages to be derived from a consolidation of one hundred and sixty or eighty thousand people now divided into cities and boroughs are not merely weighty—they are simply irrefragible. Every interest affecting the municipal convenience and security of the community would be promoted thereby. It would abolish the vexatious conflicts and present useless expense of diverse local legislation, give increased efficiency to the fire, police, and other departments, bring the business places and residences of our citizens together, and insure us a rank and importance among the cities of the Union, commensurate with our accumulated wealth, active production, and population. Unification is the lesson of history, the spirit of the age, and a guarantee of safety. Other American cities have found consolidation necessary, and in due time our people will demand it.

LONGING FOR A DESPOTISM.

Having learned from history, that despotism has been occasionally a sequence of anarchy and a rough agency for restoring right government, the Richmond *Times* has been in a waiting attitude, for a while past, ready to greet the despotism with a joyous welcome. Three months ago, it had great hopes, suggested by its wishes and strengthened by its own loud invitations to the predestined individual, to show himself and take control of this miserable country. But the frantic invocations of the *Times* did not call forth any man coveting the office of despot. No one has appeared to meet the exigency, as contemplated by the *Times*, viewing things through the mixed and tumbled confusion of its own fancy.

But according to the *Times*, we have at this moment in full blast, one of the finest specimens of despotism known to history. The United States Congress comes up to its *beau ideal* of a thorough, unscrupulous and grinding despotism. Such it has been called over and over again. One who has longed and bid and begged for a despotism, ought to be exceedingly happy and contented under Congressional auspices which it holds to be a real, *bona fide* despotism. But it is hard to please the *Times*. It is scarcely worth while to try.

We rather think the *Times* has resigned its hopes of a despotism to meet its views. The latest fancy of its highly imaginative editor is, the repudiation of the national debt, as a consequence of universal suffrage. On this theme, it is so charitable as to believe, in view of his own potent conjectures, that when the people of the North come to their senses "they will hail as a deliverer the man or party who by fair means or foul shall divorce them from the national debt." Probably the same man that is relied upon for this honor, is the one that did not come when invited to be despot.

BRITISH IMPORTATIONS.

The British trade returns, for the first nine months of 1866, show the export, to the United States, of textile fabrics, which on comparison with the same period of 1865, cannot fail to interest the general reader.

For the first nine months of 1865, we received from England 2,067,226 yards of cloth, which was worth, at the rate of export, 334,893 pounds, or 1,737,682 dollars. For the same period of 1866, we received 4,391,621 yards of cloth, more than double that received last year, and costing 792,232 pounds, or 3,834,403 dollars. Of Carpets and Druggets, in 1865, we received 1,178,633 yards, for which we paid 204,415 pounds, or 992,209 dollars. These are gold prices, not currency. In the first nine months of 1865, we received 79,462 shawls, costing us 21,686 pounds, or 104,690 dollars. During the same period of 1866, we imported from England 124,335 shawls, costing 39,501 pounds, or 191,185 dollars. In the same period of 1865, we imported 407 yards of worsted stuffs, costing us 2,421,201 pounds, or 11,719,612 dollars. During the first nine months of 1866, we received 63,135,367 yards, for which we paid 3,011,041 pounds, or 14,573,438 dollars. It must be understood that these are the prices we paid at the port of exportation, to which must be added the difference between gold and currency, cost of transportation and duties.

The above importations were from England alone. The imports at New York, for the first ten months of the year from every quarter were enormous, reaching the extraordinary total of $266,000,000, gold value, against $171,000,000 for the same period of 1865, and $199,000,000 in 1864.

The exports from New York to Foreign ports, for ten months from January 1st, were, in currency values, as follows:

Of Domestic Produce,	$155,186,890
Of Foreign Free Goods,	598,217
Of Foreign Dutiable Goods,	4,146,845
Of Specie and Bullion,	55,489,740
Total Exports,	$216,421,692

TESTING ILLUMINATING OIL.

Councils of Pittsburgh, at their last monthly meeting, instructed the City Solicitor to frame an act to be submitted to the Pennsylvania Legislature, making it a penal offense to sell any refined or illuminating oil, which should fail to stand a test of one hundred and ten degrees. In view of the large number of fires and fatal accidents that almost daily result from the use of petroleum oil in various states of preparation, the subject is one of grave importance. The disastrous petroleum fire in New York last week has raised a discussion there, as to the proper means of prevention. The explosive quality in petroleum is benzole, which exists to a greater or less degree in all gravities of the crude oil, except the lubricating oils. It is found that the percentage of benzole in some of the lighter oils produced in our State is twenty-five per cent. From oil properly refined the benzole is entirely separated, so much so, that such refined oil will extinguish a burning brand as quickly as water. But there are unscrupulous refiners who add the benzole to their refined oil to increase its bulk and their profits. The use of these imperfectly refined oils is the cause of casualities. The New York *Tribune* suggests a legal remedy:

"One simple law would regulate the question of danger from oil explosions. Let the law enact that policemen or other officers shall test all oils offered for sale, by putting a lighted match to a vessel containing it. If it extinguish es the match, it is safe; if it explodes, let the oil be seized and confiscated as dangerous. The rapacity of unscrupulous manufacturers or dealers should not be allowed to endanger the lives and property of honest men."

COWS' RIGHTS CONVENTION.

This is an age of conventions. Why should not cows have a chance among them? A convention was lately held at Norristown, in which two thousand cows assembled, by their lawful representatives, for deliberation and action on the milk question. Cows have a provoking way, as every dairy maid is aware, of occasionally refusing, for reasons best known to themselves, to "let down their milk." Their representatives have caught the same instinct, and they met in Norristown to adjust, with reference to a holding up intention, the relations between their constituency, of two thousand udders, and the city of Philadelphia.

Conventions, being always one-sided, are always strong in their resolves. This, one, therefore, instead of letting down the milk, agreeable to the general decline of prices, resolved to hold it up higher and tighter, placing before the dependent city, the painful alternative, if Philadelphia won't pay the increase, she can take her water clear.

Which *horn* of the dilemma, that ancient and respectable municipality will judge to be the sharper, we have, as yet, no means of knowing. The bovine resolve is yet of too recent a date to have developed its consequences, either on Philadelphia or the chalk market.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You can say that at least one of your readers has read the entire nine columns of Thanksgiving sermon in your paper of Saturday. I have been deeply interested in studying this development of the religious sentiments of this community. There is among the clerical profession great difference of opinion how far they are warranted in their ordinary ministrations to their congregations in commenting upon political affairs. By general consent, however, nearly all our clergyman on Thanksgiving Day allow themselves to descant freely upon public affairs, and hence in the abstracts of the thirteen sermons contained in your paper, we get an insight into the sentiments of the church-going population of Pittsburgh, We learn pretty accurately how thirteen intelligent clergymen, of nearly all the various denominations of Christians, look upon the underlying questions in regard to the termination of the war, the elevation of the freedmen of the South, and the reconstruction of the lately rebellious States. We have no doubt that the pews sympathize in all respects with the pulpits—or, in other words, that the laity of Pittsburgh entertain essentially the same sentiments avowed by their spiritual leaders.

Our present object is not criticise or to especially commend any one or all of these sermons. To a great extent they are only brief abstracts of what was taught on that day, but they are quite full enough to give us the purport of the religious teachings of this community. In the main, we are gratified to find this teaching is in sympathy with the patriotic and progressive sentiments of our age, and expecially of our own country. Twenty years ago three fourths of the religious teaching of Thanksgiving occasions was pre eminently of a conservative tendency. The great body of the clergy of that day would have dwelt upon the dangers of what they called the radicalism of the times. Now, however, nine-tenths of our religious teachers are themselves leaders of radicalism—aye, even that type of radicalism which, during the last year, has been held up to frighten the timid among politicians.

The pulpit is evidently in advance of the politicians of 1866 on all the underlying issues arising out of the suppression of this great rebellion. No better evidence of this need be given than the general tone of comment running through these Thanksgiving sermons. I am, as you know, Mr. Editor, accustomed to mingle pretty largely among what are called politicians. And I believe that very many even of those usually classed as Republicans are far behind the religious teachers of the day in their sentiments upon most of the living issues arising out of the war. Twenty years ago the case was different. Now, however, nearly all our living issues have their roots deeply imbeded in the moral and religious convictions of the Christian men of our country. Their religious teachers, therefore, are a better reflex of the sentiments of the mass than are the speakers upon the stump or in the halls of legislation.

T. J. B.

AN Indianapolis correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives a gloomy account of the financial prospect in the west. We apprehend the following is rather overdrawn, or true only of a locality: "Commercial disaster seems to be impending on every hand in the west. There must come a crash, and that speedily. Already there have been several premonitory failures of business houses in this city, and there is a painful constriction of the money market. The wheat crop failed. Money has been constantly flowing out, and none coming in. The corn crop, though large, has been terribly injured by frost and wet weather, until there is little nutriment in it. Hog feeders, who bought their stock on foot at ten cents per pound, can get no better offer than five or five and a half cents, net, from packers. Two large packing houses have gone into liquidation on account of losses last year. Altogether, everything looks bad, and we expect hard times in the west."

AN ENVIABLE PRIVILEGE.—It is announced in a letter from Japan, that upon the death of the late Tycoon, "ten high dignitaries demanded the unspeakable favor of being allowed to rip themselves up in honor of the deceased ruler. Five only were deemed worthy, the others not being sufficiently noble to receive it."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There is a rather singular though mild form of lunacy at Philadelphia, in the person of one Mr. A. J. Brazier, who sent to President Johnson, a thanksgiving day memorial, a family heirloom—one of the medals struck in commemoration of the resignation of General Washington, in 1797. The head of Washington upon this medal is a strong resemblance of that adopted by Houdon in his statue of "The Father of his Country." The letter accompanying the medal likens the patriotism of President Johnson to that of Washington.

The injury inflicted by stone pavements on the hoofs of horses in ordinary travel, and the slipperiness which in winter often seriously injures these faithful beasts; and the want of durability common to ordinary wooden pavements are evils almost entirely overcome by the Nicholson pavement, according to the experience of Chicago and St. Louis. It is about to be introduced into Nashville and Memphis, is on trial on Nassau street, New York, and will soon be tested in Philadelphia. Will Pittsburgh give it a trial, also?

The Georgia planters, in their memorial to the Legislature for efficient legislation to induce immigration, say that by far the larger part of the Southern States is well adapted to white labor. In other words, that the old assertion that white men could not work in the South because of the excessive heat, is not true.

The corn crop of the United States for the present year is estimated at the enormous amount of 1,039,000,000 bushels. It is stated that in the last twenty-five years the annual increase of the corn crop averaged four per cent.

The people of Richmond evidently have some money left, for the Internal Revenue Collector of that city states that 400 people have reported incomes of $1,000 or less; 125 incomes between $1,000 and $5,000, and 21 over $5,000.

Boston is to have an art building to cost $2,000,000. Land valued at $250,000 has been donated for the purpose, and the plans have been accepted and the money promised. The matter has been kept still for the completion of the plans. It is designed to embrace all the branches of ancient, mediæval and modern art in a series of galleries.

A scientific writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce* states that the difference of time between London and New York is four hours and fifty-five minutes, eighteen and ninety-five hundredth seconds. When it is 12 o'clock in New York it is fifty-five minutes and nearly nineteen seconds after four o'clock in London. The accuracy of this calculation he proposes to test by observations through the Atlantic cable.

Thirty women recently arrived in Newark, N. J., from England, they having been engaged by Messrs. Clark & Co., thread manufacturers. They had been chosen from the large manufactories in England.

Twenty-two Wisconsin banks are about winding up, and will be closed about the 10th of this month.

The past season has been for Colorado a very favorable one. Crops are abundant; the aggregate yield of grain and vegetables being full three times as great as in any former year since the settlement of the Territory. In consequence provisions are cheap and abundant. Mines have produced more gold the present year than for two or three preceding, and next summer will double upon the past.

In the Louisiana State Fair there was a large display of wagons, dray carts and carriages from Pittsburgh and New York. There was also a protracted trial of plows and cultivators from the North. A large stock of machinery and stock was also exhibited. A mole ditching machine put to work attracted much attention. Planters were astonished to see a perfect drain made under ground, as digging down to it revealed. This was from Platt county, Ill.

Last winter those parts of Chicago inhabited by the wealthier citizens were canvassed by committees of ladies, and donation, of second-hand clothing solicited. These donations were collected by the Young Men's Christian Association, and distributed to the needy at their rooms, and in this way over one hundred families received supplies of clothing, which rendered them comparatively comfortable for the winter, and that at but trifling expense and trouble. The same system will be pursued this winter, only endeavoring to make the canvass more thorough than last year.

According to the gloomy accounts of the Cincinnati papers, the pilgrimage to Mecca was never a circumstance to the crowds that have crossed the new suspension bridge on the opening day—Sunday. From sunrise to sunset there was an unbroken throng crossing from the Ohio side, and another equally continuous from the Kentucky side. The bridge was something wonderful to look upon, and so were the crowds that covered it, like swarming bees, as seen from the ferry boats and the banks on either side. It is estimated that one hundred thousand persons crossed the bridge Sunday. The number Saturday was forty-six thousand.

PERSONAL.

—The new commander of the Brazilian forces in the Paraguayan war, is the Marquis de Caxias. He is an officer of very soldierly appearance and has always been successful. The general impression at Rio Janeiro is, that this appointment should have been made long ago. First, because the Marshal is regarded as an able strategist; second, because he is very popular in the army, and especially so with the people of Rio Grande; third, because he has hitherto been uncommonly fortunate.

—The Menken—as they call the lovely Adah in England—is to make a provincial starring tour with Manager Swanborough, brother of the beautiful Syren of the Strand, before she comes out at the Theater du Prince Imperial at Paris, where she is to be one of the transatlantic features of the Great Exposition season of 1867, when the Emperor gathers around him all the Kingdoms of the world and the glory of them.

—Dr. Edwin Hubbell Chapin, whose new and beautiful church, 45th street and Broadway, New York, has just been dedicated, commenced his ministerial career in New York, in 1848. He was then thirty four years of age, having been born December 29, 1814, at Union Village, New York. He had received no college training, having completed his formal education in a seminary in Bennington. He had been preaching eleven years, at Richmond, Virginia; at Charleston, Massachusetts; and in Boston. He has always been connected with the Universalist Church, and is to-day one of the prime movers in what is known as the "Broad Church movement." His reputation has been long established as one of the most eloquent and effective pulpit orators of the United States.

—Mr. Andrew D. White of Syracuse, N. Y., has just been elected President of the Cornell University at Ithica, N. Y., one of the best endowed colleges of the Empire State. Mr. White, who was formerly professor of history in the University of Michigan, is an earnest practical man and ripe scholar. His career in the Senate of New York has been marked with such good sense and ability that his friends have a right to anticipate for him most brilliant political honors; while from the first he has been the confidential friend, in this great work of the University, of its founder, the Hon. Ezra Cornell.

—Julia Dean Hayne Cooper is in New York and will soon appear at the Broadway Theater. Her present liege lord, Mr. Cooper, is a resident of New York, who has made considerable money in mining in the far West, and who for years has been a devoted admirer of the lady he has now chosen for his wife.

—The eldest son of Prince Napoleon has taken his first lesson in the art of equitation in the Imperial Riding School, in the Louvre, at Paris, under the superintendence of Baron de Pussin Amory, aide-de-camp to his father, Victor Emanuel's grandson cannot be said to have lost any time, as he has not yet attained the advanced age of four and a half, having been born on the 18th of July, 1862. His mother, Princess Clothilde, was present during the lesson.

—Joseph Hutcheson, Esq., who was recently elected President of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, has resigned as cashier of the Franklin National Bank, a position he has held for a number of years. His resignation takes effect on the 1st of January, when he proposes to start a private banking institution.

—The author of "Ecce Homo" turns out (if the London *Spectator* is right) to be a new writer. Mr. Seeley is professor of Latin at London University. His University career was a distinguished one. He is a son of Mr. Seeley, the well known publisher of Fleet street.

—Julia Dean, whose name revives a grateful memory of a graceful, thoughtful and admirable actress, has left the stage after a series of triumphs on the Pacific coast, and will henceforth reside in New York. Ten years ago or more, she married Dr. A. P. Hayne, of Charleston, son of Robert G. Hayne, whose Senatorial debate with Webster on nullification has become historic. Last year Mrs. Hayne obtained a divorce from her husband, on the ground of failure to support. She is now the wife of Mr. J. G. Cooper, of New York, and the charming center of that circle of friends which had not forgotten the brilliant Julia Dean of a past season.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* furnishes that journal with an account of his late interesting interview with Parson Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee. Though feeble in health the Governor is still firm and courageous. Though he was lying upon a lounge when we saw him to-day in his office, and showed too plainly the wear and tear of his long conflicts, he could still find strong language with which to characterize the late rebellion and its instigators. Knowing the real gentleness of his nature, we could not help thinking of Dickens's character of Boythorn in Bleak House; whom he represents as thundering out anathemas against Sir Leicester Dedlock, and, at the same time, fondling a tiny canary bird on his finger with all the tenderness of a woman. To the loyal people of the Northwest, by whom he is so highly regarded, and to the disloyal everywhere, by whom he is feared, though hated, let it be known that W. G. Brownlow still lives to help on the cause of human rights, and to denounce traitors.

—A Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Press* furnishes that journal with several amusing literary reminiscences. Referring to the Lyceum lectures, and the youthful appearance of Rev. Starr King, he says: I remember another very great surprise to myself from this platform. Rev. Dr. Chapin used to be quite a constant attendant upon the Lyceum and other lectures, and he generally brought with him a rather larger-sized boy, with whom he appeared to be on very intimate terms. I never should have given him a second look, if it had not been for his connection with Mr. Chapin. Time passed on and Mr. Chapin left us, and Starr King was chosen as his successor. He was spoken of as a man of ability and promise and was engaged to lecture in the Mercantile course. I went to hear him, and when the President of the evening came upon the platform, who should follow him but Mr. Chapin's boy! He was no other than Starr King himself, and he hadn't emerged in any perceptible degree from his boyish appearance, either, and didn't for years after. I haven't a doubt that almost every one in the audience who didn't know him, was equally surprised with myself. He lectured on Goethe, and it was a very brilliant lecture—so brilliant and so thoughtful that it was almost impossible to realize that it was the production of the beardless stripling who delivered it. I have no doubt that Mr. King could tell of many ludicrous mistakes that arose during his early life from his youthful appearance.

North Carolina U. S. Senator.

Judge Manly, late of the Supreme Court of that State, has just been elected United States Senator for North Carolina. He was an original and malignant traitor, and used his high position upon the bench of the Appellate Court of the State, the highest judicial tribunal, to foster the progress of secession and to take North Carolina over to the Rebel Government. After the war had commenced he distinguished himself as the convenient tool of Jeff. Davis, deciding in the numerous cases that came before his court, involving the arbitrary acts of the Confederate Government, invariably in favor of his master. When the war ceased and active rebellion was subsided, Judge Manly continued a bitter and unyielding traitor. As a member of the reconstruction convention held at Raleigh in November, 1865, he opposed the act declaring the Ordinance of Secession passed in 1861 null and void in the past as in the future, and struggled against the repudiation of the rebel debt.

DECLINE IN THE PRICES OF WHAT WE EAT.—The New York *Tribune* says: "The things we eat are daily becoming less costly in the markets. The decline is so perceptible at the stalls and shops of retailers, and to the actual consumer at the hotels and boarding houses it is wholly unknown. The full supply of provisions in the country, pressing upon the crowded store houses in the city, must eventually break down the prices to consumers, in order to induce more rapid consumption of the perishable articles of food. Finally, in the course of time, the decline will reach the people who buy to eat, and the good old days will return wherein the laborer was able to sit down to a hearty supper without first balancing accounts between his appetite and his day's earnings, so as not to leave the latter in debt to the former." Speaking of that market for cattle, the Chicago *Tribune* says: There is a very general feeling of distrust in the market, and such movements as are made manifest extreme caution. It is only when the most flattering inducements are presented, that they can be induced to operate. "Taking the chances" as formerly, is no longer in vogue, and men calculate their margins closely, and all their purchases are made with extreme caution. Nor was this feeling of mistrust confined to shippers alone, but appears to have pervaded all classes of buyers.

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Garrett's Celebrated Philadelphia Scotch Snuff, acknowledged to be the best in use. We have just received a large stock of the best, and can sell it lower than any other house in the city. Ten per cent. saved by buying at our house.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California Wines, California Wines, California Wines;
Consisting of Port Wine, Angelica Wine, Muscatel Wine. Also Speer's celebrated Samburg Wine. These wines, although not costing more than the ordinary article, are pure, and should always command the preference when wanted for medicinal purposes.
Also on hand very superior Old Rye Whisky, pure Holland Gin, etc., etc.
Alcohol, Turpentine, Oil and Varnishes, at low rates. Superior Potash always on hand.
At FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street,
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Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
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THREE CARS
POTATOES, in Store;
Two do. MIDDLINGS, arriving.
W. D. PATTERSON,
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ALLEN'S REFINED CIDER,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
For sale by GRAFF & REITER, 215 Liberty street.
Sole agents.

HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS,
A LARGE STOCK AT LOW PRICES, AT BLACKMORE'S,
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HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
Stoves, Hollow Ware,
TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.
ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city.
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MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY AT ST. LOUIS FOR SALE.
Consisting of Planers, Lathes, Boring Mills, Chipping Machines, Drills, &c., with all the Tools, Patterns and Flasks. The Engine and Gearing are in excellent condition. The Building and Grounds can be bought, or leased on reasonable terms. Reason for selling, decline in health. Inquire of J. FULTON, No. 53 Marbury st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A Few Single Gentlemen
Can be accommodated with ROOMS AND BOARDING. Day Boarders can also be accommodated, at 153 THIRD STREET.

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Choice LAYER RAISINS, in quarter, half and whole boxes. NEW FIGS, ZANTE CURRANTS, SEEDLESS RAISINS, CITRON and LEMON PEEL. For sale at the Family Grocery store of LEWIS & McCLURE, 346 Liberty street.

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PRICE & SIMS
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J. J. GILLESPIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
Artist's Material, Looking Glass Plates, Plate Glass, French Window Glass, Engravings, Chromo Lithographs, Paintings, Drawings, Pier and Mantle Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, Rosewood, Mahogany, Gilt Mouldings, &c.
No. 86 Wood Street,
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$10,000
JANUARY COUPONS, payable in Gold,
WANTED BY
THOMPSON, BELL & CO.,
68 Fourth street.

BROWN'S GLUE POT,
BROWN'S GLUE POTS.
The best and cheapest in the market. Assorted sizes for sale at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.

TEA SETS
IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.
ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of T. H. RICHARDS, 30 Fifth street.
no13

FOR SALE AND TO ARRIVE.—
1,000 bush Oats. 300 bush Spring Barley,
2,000 lbs Chop Feed. 18,000 lbs Middlings.
20 bags Corn Meal. 150 bbls Winter Apples,
50 boxes Hamburg Cheese,
75 boxes Western Reserve Cheese,
25 dozen Corn Brooms,
50 bags Marshall's Salt.
STURGEON BROS., 303 Liberty street.

SPECTACLES,
TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT,
Manufactured from the GENUINE RUSSIAN PEBBLES, for sale only at No. 22 ST. CLAIR ST., by J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
no2 W&S

ROMER'S
CELEBRATED PADLOCKS.
The best Padlocks in the world. A full assortment at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.

CALL, CALL, CALL,
AND EXAMINE OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
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Canned Fruit and Vegetables,
Jellies, Preserves, Sauces, Catsups, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Pickles, Spices, Refined Sugars, &c., &c.
Also, a very large assortment of CONFECTIONERY TOYS, &C.,
For the Holidays, all of which is offered at the
Lowest Market Prices,
REYMER & BROS.,
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The best PAPER and COTTON FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order.
no16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
ONE FRAME HOUSE AND BARN
In the Borough of Rochester, with a quantity of Apple, Peach and Plum trees. Grapevines, and a never failing well [illegible] on two streets. For further information inquire of J. H. HAYS, Rochester, Beaver co., or JAS. W. WILLIAMS, Sewickley Borough.

GROCERY STORE
FOR SALE.
A FIRST-CLASS STAND near the city. House can be purchased [illegible] splendid opportunity for any one with the means. Address GROCER, AUTHOR'S OFFICE.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
137 Bbls prime to choice N. O. Molasses;
30 hhds. fair to do do Sugar,
To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade.
J. S. DILWORTH,
130 and 132 Second street.

KIRKPATRICK & MELLON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner of Grant and Diamond Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the estate of JACOB HEKENDORN, late of the Third Ward, Allegheny City, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned [illegible] MARGARET HEKENDORN and J. C. LAPPE, [illegible] all persons indebted to said estate [illegible] present the same for settlement.
MARGARET HEKENDORN.
J. C. LAPPE,
186 East Lane, Allegheny City.

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INSTRUMENTS,
IN CASES AND TRIANGULAR SCALES, IRREGULAR CURVES, T SQUARES, TRIANGLES, PARALLEL RULERS, PROTRACTORS, German Silver and Horn and PAPER SCALES,
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[illegible]

Important to Brick Makers.
30,000 BRICK
IN TEN HOURS,
WITH EIGHT MEN!
SWORD'S STEAM POWER
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY
The Pittsburgh Brick Machine
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States.
[illegible]
359 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron City
SPICE MILLS.
FIFTH STREET EXTENSION
Near Pennsylvania Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PURE SPICES,
Mustard.
Fresh Ground Corn Meal.
Coffee and Ground Nuts Roasted,
Rye Flour.
[illegible]
STRICKLER & MORLEDGE

A VERY HANDSOME
AND
Popular Subscription Book,
PRICE $5 00.
THE REPUBLICAN COURT;
OR,
American Society
IN THE
DAYS OF WASHINGTON.
BY
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.
[illegible]
D. APPLETON & CO.,
443 and 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
E. CLARK,
General Agent for Allegheny Co., Pa., Room 57, St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh.

LOST—
A POCKETBOOK,
Containing Two Licenses. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 60 MARKET STREET.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at 18 FIFTH STREET.
no9

HOMINY.
10 bbls PEARL FLINT HOMINY,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
141 and 143 First street.
no15

CANNED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionery, can be had by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
no20 GEORGE SCHLELEIN.

DRY GOODS.

CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the Dry Goods Line, Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY.
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
no2 JOHN T. SHANE.

BATES & BELL,
21
FIFTH STREET,
OFFER A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE GOODS,
IN
IRISH POPLINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
EVENING TAFFETAS,
GLACE SILKS,
REPPS, all Colors,
POPLINS, all colors,
RICH SHAWLS,
PATTERN MANTLES,
VELVET MANTLES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
BOYS' WEAR,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SHIRTS,
Domestic Goods,
OF ALL KINDS.

BREWERS' NOTICE.
PHENIX STEAM BREWERY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 17, 1866.
We, the undersigned in compliance with the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of April, 1865, hereby give notice [illegible]
SPENCER & McKAY.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
Grover & Baker
[illegible]
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
AND
Bridal Presents.
C. C. ALGEO,
22 FIFTH STREET.
Has just received a very large and carefully selected stock of FINE GOODS, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of
Fine Jewelry,
Diamonds,
American, Swiss and English Watches,
Fine French Clocks,
Bronze Figures and Vases,
China Vases,
Fine Silver Ware,
Superior American Electro Plated Wares,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Tea Sets, Epergnes, Wine Stands, Ice Pitchers, Waiters and Trays, Fruit Stands, Castor Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c.
C. C. ALGEO,
22 FIFTH STREET.

FINE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, MAPLE & LEATHER
Writing Desks,
PLAIN AND ELEGANTLY INLAID.
LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PORTFOLIOS,
FAMILY BIBLES, SATCHELS,
LADIES' PURSES AND PORTMONAIES,
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,
Fine Bibles,
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
All Fresh Goods and New Styles,
J. R. Weldin & Co.,
101 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
W. W. WATTLE'S
NO. 11 FIFTH STREET.
[illegible]

CHRISTMAS—
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
AT FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
[illegible]

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES,
I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from
5,000 PAIRS,
Of Various Makes.
Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

LADIES',
MISSES' AND
GENT'S FURS.
Now on Exhibition at Our Salesrooms,
No. 75 WOOD ST.,
ONE OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF
FUR GOODS,
[illegible]
J. H. HILLERMAN,
NO. 75 WOOD STREET.

PURE AND CHEAP. BUY SOLD BY DEALERS.
"SUPERIOR"
LARD OIL,
EXTRA No. 1 WINTER.
MANUFACTURED BY
C. & T. WANN
CINCINNATI.
CANDLES, &c., BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICE.

BUY!
FURS,
FURS,
FURS.
Charles H. Paulson.
FUR EMPORIUM,
NO. 73 WOOD ST.,
[illegible]
FINE FURS,
[illegible]
Hats and Caps.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR 1866 AND 1867.
SKATING MUFFS,
FUR HOODS, Etc., Etc.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
[illegible]
CURTIS S. HAYES,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
P. O. Address, Box 134.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT,
[illegible]
SAMUEL HARPER, Auditor.

NOTICES.

OFFICE MARINE OIL COMPANY, (Corner Water and Market streets.) PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE MARINE OIL COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock [illegible]
E. E. RINEHART, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Fourth street.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR before December 10th will draw SIX PER CENT INTEREST [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.—The election for President and Managers of the PITTSBURGH FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY [illegible]
G. W. HAILMAN, Secretary.
November 16th, 1866.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.
THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U. S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ANDERSON & BRO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
ENGINE BUILDERS,
AND
PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.
STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY [illegible]

P. S.—IN DISPOSING OF OUR [illegible] ANDERSON & BROTHER a continuance of the custom of our friends and the public generally.
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP.
[illegible]
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
[illegible]
THOMAS HARPER,
ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ASCHLEMANN.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

WM. M. CLANEY & CO,
Gas Coal Works.
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK.
[illegible]

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY.—
[illegible]
Postoffice Address, Box 587, Pittsburgh.
[illegible]
W. M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.

COAL,
COAL, COAL.
[illegible]
THOMAS MOORE,
General Superintendent.

COKE, COAL, LIME—
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
[illegible]

NEW
Discovery
KANE'S
Petroleum Soap.
[illegible]
CALL FOR
"PETROLEUM SOAP,"
AND TAKE NO OTHER.
FOR SALE AT ALL
DRUG AND GROCERY STORES.

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR
CRACKERS,
CRACKERS,
THE BEST,
THE BEST,
Ever Offered in this Market.
100
Bbls Daily
64 FOURTH ST.,
91 LIBERTY ST.,
(OLD STAND OF R. & J. DAVIS.)
S. S. MARVIN.

THE GREAT WONDER—
DUNSEATH & CO.'S
Celestial Voice,
AND
BELL ACCOMPANIMENT
MUSICAL BOX.
CALL AND SEE IT.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—CRACKER HANDS.
WANTED—CRACKER HANDS, at SHEPARD'S No. 217 Liberty street.

WANTED—BOARDING.
WANTED—BOARDING IN A Private Family [illegible]
WANTED—BOARDING, BY A Young Man [illegible]
WANTED—BOARDING—ONE OR [illegible]

WANTED—SAFE.
WANTED—SAFE.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAFE [illegible] Address 177 Penn street.

WANTED—DESK ROOM.
WANTED—DESK ROOM ON [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMAN.
WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A Wholesale Notion and Fancy Goods House in Philadelphia. [illegible]
WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in a Philadelphia Wholesale Clothing House [illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER.
WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN Established Manufacturing Business. [illegible]
WANTED—A GENTLEMAN with a capital [illegible] HARDWARE [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION.
WANTED—A SITUATION BY A Young Man of Five Years' experience [illegible]
WANTED—A SITUATION BY A Young Married Man [illegible]
WANTED—A SITUATION IN some branch of the manufacturing business, by a YOUNG MAN [illegible] Address Box 10, Allegheny city.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.
WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—ONE reliable person in every Town in the United States [illegible] W. H. HENDERSON, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS.
WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT to act as Traveling Agent [illegible]
WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AGENTS, both Male and Female, to canvass [illegible]
WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL parts of the United States [illegible] R. H. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.
WANTED—TO EMPLOY, GOOD men to sell by sample [illegible]
WANTED TO EMPLOY, BY THE month or year [illegible]
WANTED—A GOOD MAN, AS Partner in a well established business. [illegible]
WANTED—AGENTS, $150 PER month, everywhere [illegible] SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE--TO LET.

DRUG STORE
FOR SALE.
AN EXCELLENT PRESCRIPTION STAND, with modern Fixtures, situated on one of the principal streets in this city, for sale cheap. [illegible] PITTSBURGH P. O., Box No. 817.

FOR SALE—TO AN ACCEPTABLE Partner, ONE FOURTH INTEREST in the KITTANNING ROLLING MILL.
Apply to WM. B. BRICKELL, of Martin, Brickell & Co., No. 83 Water St.

PRIVATE SALE OF A
Valuable Hotel Property.
[illegible]
Mrs. E. J. CONNOLLY.

TO LET—
A NEW FRAME HOUSE
Of Four Small Rooms, near Kirkpatrick street. Inquire of CHATHAM T. EWING, Attorney-at-Law, 69 Grant street.

FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN:
The Stock, Fixtures, and Good Will of a RETAIL TRIMMING AND FANCY STORE, No. 763 Penn street. [illegible]
L. MORTON, 763 Penn street.

FOR SALE—
A FIRST-CLASS STORE,
Doing a good business, and one of the best Business Stands in the city. Inquire at No. 61 MARKET STREET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.
RARE CHANCE.
LARGE MANSION, freshly remodelled and repaired, in complete order, with all modern improvements.
TWO AND A HALF ACRES
In the Grounds. Situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]
119 FIRST STREET.

MULES FOR SALE—
LOT OF MEDIUM DRAUGHT AND PIT MULES
At the East Liberty Cattle Yards, [illegible]
COZAD & JOHNSON,
Eastern Exchange.

FOR SALE—
A RARE CHANCE FOR A CLOTHIER.
One of the best Stands on St. Clair street. Stock and Fixtures for sale or for rent [illegible]

FOR SALE—
THE DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 81 Fourth street, near Wood, [illegible]
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Corner Wood and First Sts.

FOR SALE—
All the fixtures and appurtenances of an
OIL REFINERY,
[illegible]
JOHN TOMLINSON, No. 102 Fourth street.

HORSES, HORSES—FOR SALE.—
Six Good Sound Work Horses,
[illegible]
HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stables, FIRST ST.

TO LET.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR
OF BUILDING on Duquesne Way, second floor below Hand street Bridge.
McCREIGHT, CUSHMAN & CO.,
Duquesne Way, below Hand st.

FOR SALE.
A CONTROLLING INTEREST
[illegible]

FIRE IRONS.
A full assortment of FIRE IRONS AND STANDS, for sale by
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

The Daily Commercial

TWICE READ.

The lamps burns with a fitful glow
The sounds die in the street below;
The rain sweeps on the pane!
I push my Iliad aside:
What weight to me have Helen's woes,—
Andromache's—the Trojan's foes,
Or God like Hector slain?
I read it once long years ago,
"But not alone"—I whisper low.

We bent absorbed above each page,
The birds sang noisily in their cage,
The vin e swayed in the air.
The vine swayed that summer day!
I mind me well that crept toward our book,
The sunbeams crept as with a puzzled look,
Then stopped and read the legend there.
Our hearts sang then, though lips were dumb,
A song of all the years to come.

The bright, glad years? I could not see
The shadows waiting there for me,
The weary, haggard years!
I'll lay you by, old book, to-night;
And trim the lamp, or sew or sing,
Or write a ballad—anything
To stop these burning tears.
In the Nevada's lonely shade
His grave by strangers' hands were made.

The years to come—the hidden years!
What loves and hopes, and doubts and fears,
They hold in their wide hand!
The bubbles sparkle on the streams,
Fit emblems of the hopes that be;
The streams run seething to the sea,
Over the silver sands,
And full sailed boats along them flee,
With priceless freight, but not for me.

The years gone by; the hopes that sleep
Within their tomb, that make them weep
And trembling kneel to pray!
O silent years that were so bright!
When corpses washed on a wild coast,
Each one comes like a spectral ghost,
Down to your graves away!
These lonely thoughts that ill prepare
Me for the day and all its care.

ROMANTIC.

A Missing Baronet a Butcher in Australia.

The following story appears in the London *Star*:—

"Many years ago Sir Roger Charles Tichbourne, Bart., then heir to the estates of his father, the late Sir James Tichbourne, of Tichbourne Park, Hampshire, suddenly left England, unaccompanied by servants, and news shortly afterwards received at home that the ship Bella, in which he had embarked, was wrecked off the American coast, and young Sir Roger was drowned. Since that period the father has been borne to the tomb, also his youngest and last son, Sir Alfred Tichbourne, at whose decease a few months ago great sorrow was expressed by all the friends of the family that no son remained to inherit the vast posessions which had decended to the family from a period long prior to the Norman conquest. Shortly after this, however, all anxiety on the subject was removed by the announcement that the widow of Sir Alfred Tichbourne had given birth to a posthumous son and heir, and great were the rejoicings that ensued.

"For several years nothing positive has occured to disturb the general conviction that Sir Roger was dead, though it has once or twice been rumored that he was still alive in the colonies. About three weeks ago, however, public curiosity was again kindled by vague rumors that the missing baronet was still alive, and not only alive, but that he might be expected with his wife shortly in England, as he had taken a passage from Australia with the view of returning to claim his inheritance. This rumor has received some confirmation by the recent arrival of Australia mails, from which it would appear that either Sir Roger is really alive, or that some body has personated him in the colonies. Thus the Wagga Wagga *Express* of July 22, contains a circumstantial narrative of his career ever since he left England. It seems that a rumor to which very little credibility was attached has been current in Wagga Wagga for some months past that a British peer was quietly residing in our midst under an assumed name. It now turns out that, though not quite correct in form, it still aproximated very nearly to truth. He has been known to our townsman as 'Tom Castro,' and occupied a very humble posistion in life, but recent events have disclosed that he is Roger Charles Tichbourne, eldest son and heir-at-law to the late Sir James Tichbourne, baronet of Tichbourne Park, Hants. To the title and estates he now succeeds, together with an income of between £10,000 and £15,000 a year.

"A perfect history of the 'new baronet' succeeds—of his roving disposition, his shipwreck, his escape minus his goods, his dislike to Americrn manners, his various callings and travels, till he became connected with a little business in Tumit, which he subsequently gave up, and removed to Wagga Wagga, where, in the early part of the present year, he was married. It is added that Sir Roger was acquainted with his father's death, but as he was much attached to his younger brother in his early childhood, and as he felt that his lengthened colonial wanderings had in a measure unfitted him for the life of an English country gentleman, he did not attempt to disturb the succession, and still continued to preserve he *incognito*. His brother is now dead—the strongest reason for the voluntary resignation of the patrimony is now removed—Mr. Castro has resumed his real name and taken the title which belongs to him of right, and is now about to proceed to England. Sir Roger, we believe, was to have sailed by the Keskoura, but arrived in Sydney a few hours too late.

"The Goulburn *Herald* of July 25 says: 'The mother-in-law of the new baronet is Mrs. James Pain, a Goulburn resident, and wife of a laboring man. Lady Tichbourne is the daughter of Mrs Pain's first husband, who was a plasterer named Bryon, and met his death some years ago by falling down stairs or off a ladder during the progress of the erection of a house; and the Tumit *Times* of August 27, gives further corroborative evidence of 'Thomas De Castro,' who left Tumit, and opened a butchering establishment in Wagga Wagga, with a description of the said Thomas Castro, being no less a person than Sir Roger Charles Tichbourne.' It, however, slightly differs from the preceding accounts, by stating that not having been in communication with his family for some years, he was not aware of his good fortune Altogether, the affair appears to be one of the most romantic in the records of the wonderful."

Causes and Management of Diseases in Hogs.

Most of the diseases may be prevented by proper care in general treatment of swine. Dry, clean and well ventilated sleeping apartments, proper food of sufficient variety. The general idea is, it's good enough for the hog, and every filthy and nauseous thing is thrown to him—rotten potatoes and fruit, spoiled bread, highly fermented and decomposing farinaceous substances, dead animals, from whatever cause, and much other unwholesome refuse. These things, without a sufficient admixture of other more wholesome food, together with lying on dung heaps, inhaling any quantity of deleterious gas, remaining far too long on muddy and cold ground, too long exposed in inclement weather, &c., are fruitful sources of disease, and it will be found much easier to guard against these things than to administer medicine to a hog minus his appetite. The discovery of any disease in or on a pig, should be the watchword for the removing him from his companions, if he has any. An unusual appearance of the hair, or redness of the skin indicates mange—he should be well washed with warm water, soap and brush, then rub most any kind of oil or grease over him, and repeat the operation in a few days if he does not appear all right; if too costive, administer any purgative as you would to a human subject. A few doses of dissolved copperas, or of sulphur, given in their feed, will help to eradicate almost any skin disease. Copperas is also good for what is called kidney-worm, indicated by weakness, or the loss of the use of the hind parts, and still have a good appetite. When a pig appears crippling or unwell, examine and clean out the orifices of the inside of the fore leg. The most successful medicine I have ever tried for skin disease, and perhaps as a preventive of any other disease, is warm water, soft soap, and brush, frequently applied, with plenty of good wholesome food given, not too warm, plenty of wheat straw, in a dry, sheltered and not a too close sty. For diarrhoea or looseness, change the food to a more binding diet: whole rye is good, also corn or flour, and use common sense, as in treatment of a human patient, in all cases. A convenient mode of washing pigs is to have a narrow, deep stone box, put the pig in—no squealing, or splashing of water over the operator.

Hogs will feed better and cheaper few in a sty, say about two, as they will eat their food more leisurely, keep quiet and contented; whereas when many are together, they seem to forget even common respect for their companions, and rush frantically to the trough, eat rapidly, knock one another about, beat off the weaker portion, waste the feed, and keep up a general excitement.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould demolishes quite a number of traditions and superstitions in his *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*—among others, the wandering Jew, the Seven Sleepers, Pope Joan, the Mountain of Venus, the Dog Gellert, and William Tell. He is not the first, however, to show the unsubstantial character of the hero of Swiss legend, the Germans having been beforehand with him, finding, as he does, the myth of the skillful archer among many different peoples. The dog Gellert, who was said to have been slain by his master under the supposition that he had killed his child, when in reality he had saved his life by slaying the wolf that would have destroyed him, was not of Welsh breed, as the English poets have made him, but native to Hindoostan, his history having been told in Sanscrit centuries ago, when the first Welshman, like the noble savage that he was, was running wild in the woods. The legend of the man in the moon, which is generally supposed to have been founded on the story of the impious Jew of olden time who was stoned to death outside the camp for gathering sticks on the Sabbath, is found everywhere, no two versions exactly agreeing with each other. In the folk-lore of Scandinavia, Mani, the moon, steals two children, Hjiuki and Bil, whose shadows are still seen on the surface of the moon. They are, Mr. Gould thinks, the hero and heroine of the old nursery rhyme—

"Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after."

Amusing Scene at a Weddng.

The Wheeling [West Virginia] *Register* describes a novel scene at a wedding in North Wheeling as follows:

"A maid—an old maid—of fifty-two summers and winters, which have left their traces there, who is possessed of three children, was a few evenings since married to a good looking young man, twenty five years of age. A large party was present, some of whom were invited and some not. The repast consisted of cake—heavy sponge cake—cheese, beer, ale, some whisky in a jug under the table, and 'stogies' for desert. A bridesmaid and groomsman stood up with the gushing pair. In the loving arms of the fair old bride was a blooming girl of two summers, and when the bride would become embarrassed she would kiss baby. But the 'touchingest' scene of all was when the squire alluded to the love they must bear each other 'through thick and thin.' She wilted, she wept, she sobbed aloud; and then the baby cried in its mother's arms, and then the young groom, his heart was too full for utterance, tenderly entwined his arms around the bride and baby, and bowed his head between them, and was only aroused to conciousness by baby pulling his hair. The 'squire then finished marrying them. They are now happy."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANOTHER CURE.—A lady who had kept her bed for ten months has been restored to perfect health by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Third night of the successful engagement of
YANKEE LOCKE!
Who has been received nightly with overflowing houses. He will appear this evening in two characters.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the three act ...

PLYMOUTH CHURCH
FAIR AND FESTIVAL.
CITY HALL,
DECEMBER 11, 12, 13, 14.
Grand Fair and Festival!
NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN.
Splendid Tableaux.
Reconstruction of the Union
A FIRST CLASS DINNER

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
CITY BILL POSTER.

ATTORNEYS

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLAIM AGENT.

L. P. STONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
118 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.

THE $100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY,
NOW COLLECTED BY
B. F. BROWN,
LATE CLAIM AGENT
U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A FULL STOCK OF CANNED FRUITS.
COOK BROS. & CO.

LOST—$5.00 REWARD.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

WM. L. ELLIS & CO.
FRESH CAN, CORN, SPICED AND SHELL OYSTERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT.

SHINGLES.
18 INCH SAWED. THE CHEAP-EST-IN... DRY CLEAR, ALL THICKNESSES,

CARD.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

GLASS SIGNS.
GOLD, PEARL AND PLAIN.
BEST MADE IN THIS CITY.
LONG & SMITHSON,
60 Smithfield street.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
CHARLES MAGGI.

M. KEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
No. 146 PENN STREET.

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS SALESMEN.
W. B. BAKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 5th,
Mr. J. W. Wallack,
AS SHYLOCK, in
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN THEATER.
DIE LIEDER des MUSCHANTEN.

MASONIC HALL.
EVERY EVENING
THIS WEEK.
Burgess & LaRue's Minstrels.

LECTURE BY THE
REV. E. A. DICKEY.

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie
WILL DELIVER THE
FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday Ev'ng, Dec. 6, 1866.

COTTON MILLS.

EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.
THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET,
E. HYDE'S SONS,

GROCERIES, &C

H. RIDDLE,
No. 181 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD,
FLOUR,

PAUL & GIBSON,
Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
No. 227 PENN STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
Stock of Groceries,

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
Teas and General Groceries,

STAR
FireBrick
WORKS.
Cor. BUTLER and LIBERTY STS.,

MERCY HOSPITAL.
In charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

LAMPS.
LAMPS.
G. PORZEL,

NEEDHAM'S CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.
Fifty
THOUSAND DOLLARS'
WORTH OF
Cloaks,
FURS, SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
Trimmings, &c.,
MUST BE SOLD IN THE
Next Thirty Days,
AT
NEEDHAM'S CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
DESIRABLE DWELLING HAND.
VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
FARM FOR SALE.
COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A TRACT OF LAND,
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
GLASS WORKS PROPERTY For Sale.
FOR SALE—
Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots
FOR SALE—
A DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
HILLSIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE
FOR SALE—
FOUR TWO STORY HOUSES,
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.
FOR SALE—
FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
'Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.

PITTSBURGH
GAS SAVING CO,
Office, No. 2 MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CORNER OF THIRD AND SMITHFIELD STS.
JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ROBERT CHRISTY, Sec'y and Treasurer.

NEEDHAM'S CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.
Fifty
THOUSAND DOLLARS'
WORTH OF
Cloaks,
FURS, SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
Trimmings, &c.,
MUST BE SOLD IN THE
Next Thirty Days,
AT
NEEDHAM'S CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street.
READY MADE CLOTHING

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
83 WOOD STREET.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NEW STOCK
RAILWAY RUGS,
SHAWLS,
FOOT MUFFS,
FUR GLOVES and
COLLARS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.
SEASONABLE GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

JOHN PORTER,
Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NOW OPENING.
JOHN PORTER,
No. 91 MARKET STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

DO YOU WANT GOOD, STYLISH, FASHIONABLE
AND WELL MADE
Clothing
TO ORDER—IF SO TRY
H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
No. 81 WYLIE STREET.

NOURSE & THOMAS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 51 FIFTH STREET,

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 26 ... PITTSBURGH, PA.
SINKING, STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THIRD
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.
United States Depository.
WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEDICAL

KANE & DRUIT,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

PARK & GRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
No. 77 FEDERAL STREET.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

J. McALPIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN EASTERN AND WESTERN
PRODUCE,
No. 337 LIBERTY ST.

H. VOIGT & CO.,
257 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLAIR & WOODS,
Produce Commission Merchants

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2, STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
Cotton and Sugar

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
JAMES A. M'KNIGHT.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH
COMMISSION MERCHANT

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealer in Hops and Malt
234 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.

BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY
CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,
Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.,
ALES AND PORTER,

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS
OFFER AT
Wholesale and Retail,
CARPETS.
WINDOW SHADES.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,
English Woolen Druggets,
WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS
ENGLISH WILTON AND VELVET RUGS,
SWISS LACE AND APPLICATION CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
New Patterns Cornices,
Carpet and Curtain Upholstery.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,

DRUGGETS—A Large Assortment of the newest patterns,
O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.
CARRIAGE ROBES
O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.
25 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
87 FOURTH STREET,
THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
McCALLUM BROS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
WATCHES,
Clocks,
31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,

PIANOS.

Barr, Knake & Buettler
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
Pianos, Organs,
MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
PIANOS.
ORGAN,

HOTELS.

THE
REVERE HOUSE,
(Late Odd Fellows' Hall)
No. 64 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. WORSLEY, Proprietor.
REVERE HOUSE DINING SALOON,
FURNISH SUPPERS

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

B. LIEBER,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS
& CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES
AND
SOLE LEATHER,
No. 133
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS
WE OFFER
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
FIRST HANDS,
Note Our Prices,
H. CHILDS & CO.

THOS. H. PHILLIPS,

THOMAS McCARTAN,
BOOT MAKER,
108 THIRD STREET,
GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils.
WHEEL GREASE.
EUREKA OIL WORKS,
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
C. C. NOBLE, Agent,
HONEGGER & CO.,
EXPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
PETROLEUM,
ALLEGHENY CITY OIL MILLS.
M. R. SUYDAM,
HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,
E. J. ROBERTS,
No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
SUPERIOR
LUBRIC OIL WORKS.
JOHNSON & PAINE,
Superior Lubricating Oils,
Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST,
WARING & KING,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JNO. A. PRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,
SALEM, OHIO.

LITHOGRAPHERS

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

1866. THE PITTSBURGH 1866.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. W.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

WESTERN
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

ALLENTOWN
Fast Freight Line,
The Allentown Transportation Co.,

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
Change of Time.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
ATLANTIC
AND
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W
AT MANSFIELD.
Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily
38 Miles of Travel Saved.
Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

FURNITURE.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Elegantly Carpeted,
PARLORS AND CHAMBERS.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. R. Bulger,)
No. 45 Smithfield st.,
FURNITURE.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. N. KING, HAS RESUMED
DENTISTRY,
At No. 104 Fifth st., Opposite Cathedral

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

BARN BURNED AT SWISSVALE.—The barn and stable of S. Schoyer, Esq., at Swissvale Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday. There was a valuable cow burned in the stable, also a lot of harness, hay, oats, &c. The loss will amount to about eight hundred dollars, and no insurance. The fire, no doubt, was the work of an incendiary.

ACCIDENT.—A carpenter named Wm. Salmon, while engaged in repairing the roof of Zug's Foundry, on Walnut street, in the Fifth Ward, on Monday afternoon, slipped and fell to the pavement, a distance of twenty feet, severely injuring his left side, arm and leg, but fortunately breaking no bones. He was removed to his residence on Pike street, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Christy.

COSMETICS AND PERFUMERY.—Joseph Fleming, Market street and the Diamond, near Fourth, has a large and elegant assortment of toilet articles and perfumery, from which selections may be had for appropriate holiday gifts. The rarest perfumes, in abundance, are to be found in his cases.

ON THE LIST.—Henry Vincent, the great English reformer, and friend of John Bright, is on the list of lecturers, who will appear under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association this winter. Dr. Shelton Mackenzie will lecture at the Academy of Music to morrow evening, and as his will be the first lecture the subject of which is not political, it is anticipated the Academy will be crowded. Reserved seats may be secured to-morrow morning.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour, 10 do mess pork, 1 hf do beef; Culp & Shepard, 200 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 1 car middlings; Hamlin & Koeger, 2 boxes window glass; C B Leech, 200 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 100 do do; James Gardiner & Co, 100 do do; Carson, Darlington & Co, 200 sacks barley; E Branet & Bro, 6 hhds tobacco; G N Hoffstott, 112 green hides; Wm McCully & Co, 12 casks pearls; F Sellers & Co, 1236 hams, 50 tierces lard; H Rea, Jr, 155 sacks middlings, 1 bbl eggs; D Wallace, 2 cars wheat; Leckee, Sellers & Co, 50 bbls highwines; Means & Coffin, 35 dozen buckets, 5 do tubs; Gay, Painter & Co, 15 dozen brooms; L Langham, 1 car lumber; J Irwin, 116 carboys; J Wilkins, 28 oil barrels; Raiya & Robinson, 2 cars staves; J C Bidwell, 1 car hollow beams, 16 boxes spurs; A Hoevler & Co, 4 hhds glue, 1 cask and 2 barrels glue; Kennedy & Lothrop, 1 car corn; Jones & Laughlins, 4 cars scrap iron; Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 20 boxes candles; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 25 kegs pearl barley; E Redenback, 8 bbls cider; G Myer, 4 do do; R Schneder, 4 do do; Keil & Ritchart, 110 bbls apples, 10 do apple butter; J Ganswisch, 210 sacks barley; Graff Bennett & Co, 2 cars fire brick; O'Hara & Robinson, 2 boxes glassware; Day, McAboy & Spang, 1 box hardware; C W Kellog, 4 pails butter; J J Gillespie, 1 bbl apple butter, 1 do eggs, 1 package butter; H Gerwig & Co, 10 barrels apples; D Daub, 5 barrels cider, 1 keg apple butter; J Woods, Son & Co, 5 cars pig iron; J Adler, 50 barrels liquor, 7 boxes wine.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Jas McBrier, 3 cars shingles; H Streng, 205 sacks oats; Lutz & Walz, 302 bags oats; Superior Iron Company, 2 cars stone, 3 cars limestone; John Little, 1 bbl pork; M Heckleman & Co, 218 sacks barley; Wm France & Son, 2 bbls hominy, 1 bag grist, 3 bags meal; Smith & Co, 4 empty ale kegs; G Egentlee, 1 keg apple butter, 1 bbl apples; J Buswanger, 1 bbl cider; Smith & Co, 71 sacks barley, 76 sacks oats; G Gerst, 7 bags barley; J Craig, 40 bags flour; J Stern, 1 caddy tobacco; H Lentz, 3 boxes butter, 1 bbl eggs; P Peterson, 11 bbls onions; A Glenn, 1 bbl vinegar; G W Lyon, 1 bag beans; H Lentz, 1 bbl eggs, 1 sk onions.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

White, Bro & Co, 8 wheelbarrows; John Taylor, 229 hides; Sarsberg & Johns, 5 bxs scales; Mair & Davidson, 45 bundles spokes; Adams & Co, 100 bbls lime; J Lamphers, 100 do do; L H Voigt & Co, 60 bbls cider, 89 bbls apples; T M Howe, 10 bbls stamps copper, 8 do ore; W D Patterson, 1 car potatoes; Wharton & Bro, 1 car Lake Sup. ore; Shoenberger & Blair, 10 cars iron ore; McKay & Bro, 4 bbls flour; Pettit & Newlin, 100 sacks oats, 6 sacks rye; Schomaker & Lang, 10 kegs pearl barley; Campbell & Brown, 213 sacks oats; Knox & McKee, 7 sacks barley; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 400 water pipes; Spencer & McKay, 1 car barley; D Bly, 53 bbls oil; Childs & Semple, 2 sacks wool; Head & Metzgar, 1 sack coffee; J S Dilworth & Co, 51 doz brooms; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour; J H Lippincott, 5 bbls lard oil, 5 boxes candles; L Hyde, 3 bales cotton; F Malle, 1 hhd tobacco; J W & E Judson, 3 boxes glass; W Gritton, 2 coils rope; Ed Heazelton, 5 tierces lard; Potter, Allen & Shepard, 13 boxes cheese; W Mullins, 1 car scrap iron.

ALLEGHENY STATION—John Rohr, 1 car cider; D N Courtney, 4 crocks butter; Lutz & Walz, 15 empty kegs; Stewart & Co, 1 car oats; Tate & Seville, 100 w pipes; Lantner & Son, 2 boxes hardware.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

A Milliken & Co, 1 car walnut lumber; T C Jenkins, 3 bbls dried apples, 1 do flaxseed, 4 packages butter and eggs; Fred Schilds, 96 sacks barley; M W Rankin, 3 hf bbls butter; Johnson & Hoffman, 65 sacks barley; Sturgeon & Bros, 36 sacks oats; J P Tanner, 1 bx boots; Graff & Reiter, 6 bbls eggs; Wm Flacus & Son, 11 bbls glue; J Painter & Son, 38 bbls scrap iron; Shriver & Lavear, 44 bundles brooms; Phoenix Cement Company, 1 bbl oil; Fahnestock, Albree & Co, 5 bxs glass; Keil ...

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, December 4, 1866.

Stocks and Governments at the New York Stock exchange to-day, were buoyant, and some railways show a sharp advance, especially Northwestern common, which rose later in the day to 51¾. There are symptoms of a healthy reaction and recovery from the effects of the break down that occurred less than a fortnight ago, when it appeared that the whole list was sold out at an immense sacrifice. The noon quotations as received at S. S. Bryan's stock rooms were as follows:

Gold	141¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113
" 5-20's	108⅛
" 5-20's 1865	107⅛
" " new issues	108⅛
" 1st series 7-30's	105½
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	105½
Michigan Southern	82⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¼
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	106⅝
Erie	73⅜
W. U. Telegraph Co	46⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	105
Chicago and Northwestern	50⅞
Reading	112¼
Bennehoff	4 55
Gregory	10 13
Quartz Hill	3 13
Corydon	3 13
Smith & Parmelee	7 38
Rocky Mountain	2 25
Holman	25
Nye	10

—The *Herald* says: Considerable amounts of the leading railway shares have been bought by investors and withdrawn from the street during the last few days, under the impression that they are cheap at current quotations; and this demand from a conservative class of the community is significant of the real value of railway property. The earnings of all the great lines are very large and on the increase, while their working expenses have been steadily decreasing since the termination of the war, the proportion of net to gross receipts being considerably in excess of the average of previous years. Of the ultimate future of the railways in this country no doubt is entertained even by the most confirmed of the bears. They are certain to grow in value with the growth of the country, and their stocks will permanently command far higher prices than they have yet touched. They will then be held almost entirely for investment, and Wall street will lose control over them. The incentives to bad management for speculative purposes which now exist will do so no longer, and the safety and comfort of the traveling public will be promoted accordingly. It is notorious that those roads whose stocks have been taken out of Wall street, are far better managed and more productive of good dividends to the stockholders than those which are managed on the Stock Exchange.

—The local condition of financial affairs does not undergo much change. A bank officer remarked to-day that money was not flush with any of the banks, and their line of discounts was, on that account contracted. On the open market some good paper to-day was offered at 12 to 15 per cent., but as a general thing business in time bills is dull.

—Bank stocks are occasionally offered without naming any particular quotation just to see what they would actually bring. This is a very unsatisfactory way of offering stock on the market. The best plan is to make up your mind what you will actually sell your stock at, and then you will be more certain of its appreciation.

—Insurance stocks are in better request, although the bids for them are much below former figures and beneath really their value. Some ...

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE

Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$602,770 64	
On Fire Risks	139,691 79	
		$742,462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1st, 1865		276,964 47
		$1,019,426 90
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$554,189 78	
On Fire Risks	128,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$326,319 66	
Fire Losses	92,897 81	
Return Premiums	40,529 79	
Re-Insurances	54,624 81	
Agency charges, Advertising, Printing, &c	33,157 99	
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy stamps, &c	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	
		$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividend and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Penna R. R. guarantee	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co. principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,150	143 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Co	8,258 25
5,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania R. R. Co	3,950 00
20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city property	195,900 00
$1,045,050	Par. Market value. Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	217,637 23
	Balances due at Agencies; Premiums on Marine Policies; Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173 00. Estimated value	2,830 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 34	41,549 60
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'gh,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh,
John D. Taylor.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

THOS. C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

M.W.F

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER **$17,500,000,** AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

no24 NO. 37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

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